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62147 1888
M. Butterfield
Proprietor

Established, 1869
Enlarged, 1882



LEE'S SUMMIT STAR NURSERIES

LEE'S SUMMIT
JACKSON COUNTY
MISSOURI

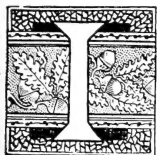


Near KANSAS CITY

On the main line of the MISSOURI-PACIFIC RY.



.. Introductory ..



IN PRESENTING this new and revised Catalogue to our many friends and patrons, we wish to extend our sincere thanks for their support, and we hope by fair dealing to merit a continuance of the same. Considering our very high altitude, fine climate, extremely fertile soil, long experience, and reliable help, we are better prepared to serve our patrons than ever before. We have a macadam road direct to Kansas City, besides being situated on the main line of the Missouri Pacific railroad, which gives us a Kansas City rate to nearly all shipping points. We are not subject to either the extreme cold of the North nor the heat of the South, and while we have large storage buildings, we leave most of our stock in the open field during the winter. We are confident that our stock cannot be surpassed, and assure you that any orders entrusted to our care will receive prompt and careful attention.

Respectfully,

M. BUTTERFIELD,

Lee's Summit, Jackson Co., Mo.

Notice to Correspondents.

1. Send in your orders early, particularly if long transportation is necessary, and thus we shall be prepared to ship early.
 2. Write your order plainly, on a separate sheet of paper, and not in the body of your letter. State definitely varieties, age, size and number, whether standard or dwarf, and route by which you wish the goods shipped.
 3. All orders from unknown parties should be accompanied by cash or satisfactory reference.
 4. We are in no way responsible for loss or damage to goods in transit. Our responsibility ceases on delivery to shipping agents.
 5. If selection of varieties is left to us, we will select according to our best judgment and long experience. Where varieties are specified, we will, unless otherwise ordered, substitute for such as we may not have kinds equally good, and ripening at the same season.
 6. In case of any mistake on our part, immediate notice should be given, so that it may be rectified or explained.
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NOTICE: All agents authorized to represent us carry a **Certificate of Agency**, over the signature of M. Butterfield and under seal of the "Lee's Summit Star Nurseries." We use this precaution to protect our customers from irresponsible tree agents, who may pretend to represent us, and who buy cheap stock, wherever it may be found, with which to fill orders.

..Remarks..

This Catalogue has been prepared with great care. The selection of varieties embraces all the latest and most prominent introductions, as well as the most popular and thoroughly proved older sorts. It will, we think, form a most efficient and competent guide to the professional or the amateur in the selection of the choicest Fruits or Ornamentals for the Garden, Orchard, Park or Lawn.

To the planter or purchaser of nursery stock, at least three things are indispensable. First, varieties true to name; secondly, healthy, vigorous, well-matured trees or plants; and thirdly, careful and judicious packing, without which all may be lost.

We give the most careful scrutiny to the propagation of varieties, endeavoring by all methods known to protect ourselves from error or imposition, and rejecting anything of which we have reason to feel suspicious. By such careful and consistent watching and attention, we are warranted in offering our stock as pure and absolutely true to name.

Our soil being of a character best suited to produce the healthiest conditions of growth—that solid, firm texture of the wood, with abundant fibrous roots, so necessary to successful transplanting—we are enabled to offer the products of our nurseries with entire confidence to planters in all sections of the country.

We give our packing and shipping careful personal supervision, and to still further protect our patrons, as well as ourselves, against loss in this direction, we employ the most skilled and competent workmen to assist us.

We aim to keep fully abreast of an enlightened and cultivated taste in the introduction of new and valuable varieties of fruits and novelties and valuable acquisitions in ornamentals. Accepting with pleasure anything that has real merit, we shall with equal readiness discard and discountenance the sale of worthless humbugs.

Through our system of securing the most of the new varieties that appear to have merit, and thoroughly testing them in our sample orchard, vineyards, berry fields and beds, before listing them in our Catalogue and recommending them to our patrons, we have a tolerably good knowledge of what varieties are best adapted for this locality. Guided by our own experience from this plan, we have in the revision of this Catalogue dropped out a large number of varieties that have proved worthless with us, and added a number of new ones, some of which we can recommend to our patrons, while others have not been fully tested, but appear to be worthy of further trial.

By careful consideration of the wants of our trade and faithful attention to business, we hope to continue to merit and receive a share of the patronage of the lovers and buyers of choice fruits and ornamentals.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS.

While the greatest diligence and care to have all trees, etc., true to label will be exercised, mistakes may occur, and in such cases, upon proper proof the trees, etc., will be replaced free of charge, or the amount of money paid for them will be refunded, and it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and the seller that the guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make the nurseryman who sold the trees, etc., liable for any sum greater than that originally paid for the trees, etc., that proved untrue, nor for damage.

ADVICE TO PLANTERS.

Select thrifty young trees in preference to old or very large ones. The roots are more tender and fibrous, they bear transplanting better, and are far more apt to live. They can also be more easily trimmed and shaped to any desired form, and in the course of a few years will usually outstrip the others in growth.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

Plow and subsoil repeatedly, so as to thoroughly pulverize to a depth of 12 to 18 inches. When planting upon the lawn or grass plots, remove the sod for a diameter of 4 or 5 feet, and keep this space well worked and free from weeds. Dig the hole deeper and larger than is necessary to admit all the roots in their natural position, keeping the surface soil and subsoil separate. Cut off broken and bruised roots, and shorten the tops to half a dozen good buds, except for fall planting, when it is better to defer top pruning until the following spring. If not prepared when your stock arrives, "heel-in" by digging a trench deep enough to admit all the roots, and setting the trees therein as thick as they can stand, carefully packing the earth about the roots, taking up when required. Never leave the roots exposed to sun and air, and "puddle" before planting.

PLANTING.

Fill up the hole with surface soil, so that after the earth is settled the tree will stand as it did when in the nursery, except Dwarf Pears, which should be planted deep enough to cover 2 or 3 inches the quince stock upon which they are budded. Work the soil thoroughly among the roots, and when well covered tramp firmly. Set the tree as firm as a post, but leave the surface filling (of poorer soil) light and loose. Never plant the tree deeper than it was in the nursery.

COMMERCIAL PLANTING.

To those who have the ground and a suitable location, we cannot too strongly urge the planting of commercial orchards. For a pleasant and healthful occupation, and for large and sure profits, there is nothing to which a farmer can turn his energies with more satisfactory results. Forty, eighty or one hundred acres, planted to apples and properly cultivated, will not fail to make a fortune for those who gives the matter their attention. So strongly are we impressed with this fact that we have already growing in young orchards more than fifty thousand apple and peach trees, and each year finds us adding to the list.

Situated, as we are, in the center of the best apple belt in the world, we have made commercial planting a special study for years, and we make a few suggestions to prospective planters.

Select as few varieties as possible, of those varieties that do best in your locality.

Plant young trees: those two years old are preferable.

Prepare your ground as for corn, and keep it well cultivated while the orchard is young.

Plant the trees firmly and not too deep.

Wrap the trees with Veneer Wrappers. (See page 4.)

PLANT YOUNG TREES.

We cannot too strongly recommend to our customers the procuring of young trees, especially for orchard planting, instead of selecting the largest that can be had to secure a more immediate effect. Young trees can be taken up with more perfect roots, and will sooner become established in a new location. They can also be more readily trained to any desired shape. The largest and most successful planters invariably select young, thrifty trees as the surest to give thorough satisfaction in the end.

For small grounds, or for street planting, where it is necessary to make a show as soon as possible, large trees are often desirable, and when handled with care should not fail to do well, but with the general planter the average loss will be much less, and both time and money will be saved, if young trees are selected to commence with.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples	30 feet apart each way.
" Pears and strong-growing Cherries	30 " " "
Duke and Morello Cherries	30 " " "
Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines	16 to 18 " " "
Dwarf Pears	10 to 12 " " "
" Apples	10 to 12 " " "
Quinces	6 to 8 " " "
Grapes	rows 10 to 16 feet apart; 7 to 16 feet apart in rows.
Currants and Gooseberries	3 to 4 feet apart.
Raspberries and Blackberries	3 to 4 by 5 to 7 "
Strawberries for field culture	1 to 1 1/4 by 3 to 3 1/2 "
" " garden culture	1 to 2 "

NOTE.—A most excellent way in planting an apple orchard 30 feet apart is to plant peaches in between. By the time the apples require the ground, the peaches will have passed their prime, and can be removed.

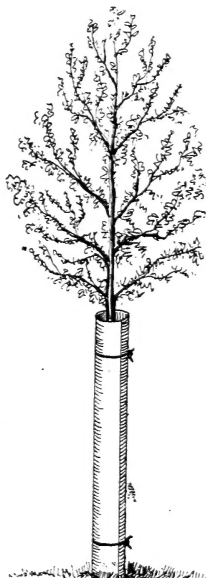
NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way	50	10 feet apart each way	435
25 " " "	70	8 " " "	680
20 " " "	110	6 " " "	1,210
18 " " "	135	5 " " "	1,745
15 " " "	205	4 " " "	2,725
12 " " "	300	3 " " "	4,840

RULE.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

TREE WRAPPERS.

These Wrappers are made of cottonwood veneer, usually cut $20 \times 10 \times \frac{1}{2}$ inches. We do not think of planting an orchard without putting on wrappers. They protect the trees from rabbits, mice, borers and sun-scaud. We usually put in the wrappers as soon as the orchard is planted, and leave them on from three to five years. Soak the wrappers in water, wrap about twice around the tree, and fasten with No. 22 iron wire at the top and bottom (see cut). We keep a supply of these on hand in bundles of 100 each, and would prefer all orders to be for full bunches.



Tree Wrapper.

\$5,000 SPENT TESTING NEW VARIETIES.

We have placed the amount far below what we believe we have expended in testing new varieties, and we are satisfied with the result. While we have discarded a great many varieties, we have made many valuable additions to our list. We have a great many new fruits on our experimental grounds, but will not offer them until thoroughly tested. If any of our friends have any fruit of special merit, we shall be pleased to investigate it, and if we find it worthy we will introduce it.

A FEW OF OUR CUSTOMERS.

J. D. Hazen, Leona, Kan., spring of '83; 80 acres; sold his crop in '95 for \$13,500.

J. R. Gibbs, Liberty, Mo.; spring of '84, 1,000 trees.

Rees & Downey, Iatan, Platte county, Mo., spring '86, 100 acres; net on crop of '95, \$18,500.

E. T. Browning, Lee's Summit, Mo., 90 acres.

Fred Brown, Lee's Summit, Mo., 40 acres.

G. R. Chambers, Lee's Summit, Mo., 90 acres.

G. M. Smith, Pleasant Hill, Mo., 100 acres.

S. H. Lynn, Pleasant Hill, Mo., 65 acres.

C. B. P. Jeffries, Hickman's Mills, Mo., 45 acres.

Cadwell Bros., Grigsville, Ill., largest orchardist in Pike Co., Ill.

A. L. McClay, Chicago, Ill.

B. F. Coombs & Bro., Kansas City, Mo., 16,000 trees.

H. N. Ess, Kansas City, Mo., 100 acres.

F. M. Hammon, Manager Darby Fruit Farm, Amoret, Mo., 22,000 trees.

Judge Wellhouse & Son, Fairmount, Kan., 1,000 Gano trees.

H. M. Evans & Bro., Xenia, Ill., 20,000 trees.

Wm. Perry, Milton, Ill.

R. T. Kingsbury, Estill, Mo.

Wallace Estill, Estill, Mo.

J. C. Vose, Albuquerque, N. M.

T. H. Todd, New Franklin, Mo.

G. E. Williams, Chillicothe, Mo.

S. R. Woodson, St. Joseph, Mo.

And There Are Others!

AMORET, Mo., July 13, 1897.

MR. M. BUTTERFIELD, *Lee's Summit, Mo.*

Dear Sir—Replying to your kind favor of the 8th inst., I am happy to give you the following information, to use as you please: In the last three years I have purchased from you in the neighborhood of thirty thousand trees, which have been planted on the Darby Fruit Farm at Amoret, Mo. **They were exceptionally fine trees, and have given us the best of satisfaction.** We have lost from the number probably less than 5 per cent.

Yours very truly,

FRANK M. HAMMON, *Manager.*

..FRUIT DEPARTMENT..

APPLES.

No fruit is more in demand, more universally liked, or more generally used than the Apple. Its uses are many and of inestimable value. The earlier varieties ripen the latter part of June, and the later varieties can be kept until the coming of the early kinds the following year, making it a fruit in perfection the entire year. We have been directly identified with Apples since 1869, and the following list comprises all those varieties doing well in this section and a few special kinds which we grow for localities where they succeed.

Summer Apples.

Red Astrachan. Large, crimson, handsome; rather acid, but good and crisp; ironclad; profitable. Early.

Benoni. Medium, roundish; pale yellow, shaded with crimson; juicy, tender, subacid. August.

Carolina Red June (Red June). Medium size, red; flesh white, tender, juicy, subacid; abundant bearer. Last of June.

Chenango Strawberry (Sherwood's Favorite). Fruit medium size, oblong, indistinctly ribbed; skin whitish, splashed and mottled with light and dark crimson; flesh white, tender, juicy, with a mild subacid flavor. A pleasant fruit, esteemed for the table, and so handsome as to make it a quick-selling market variety. Tree vigorous and a good bearer. August and September.

Duchess of Oldenburg. Russian, medium to large size; skin yellow, streaked with red and somewhat blushed, sometimes with a faint blue bloom; flesh juicy and good, with a rich, subacid flavor. Productive; slow. August.

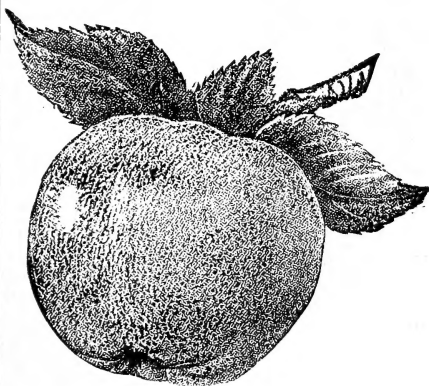
Early Harvest. Medium to large, roundish; bright straw color; flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp, with rich, subacid flavor. Tree moderately vigorous and productive; one of the best. First of July.

Golden Sweet. Large, pale yellow; very sweet and good; good bearer; free. July 20.

Red Margaret. One of our earliest; large, red striped. Very prolific; vigorous. July.

Sweet June. Early; medium size; sweet, tender, pale yellow. Tree very productive. July.

Yellow Transparent. This valuable Apple was sent out by the Department of Agriculture, and is said to be of Russian origin. However, we find it to be a very valuable addition to our list. Fruit medium to large; nearly white; pleasant subacid, juicy.



Yellow Transparent (Half size).

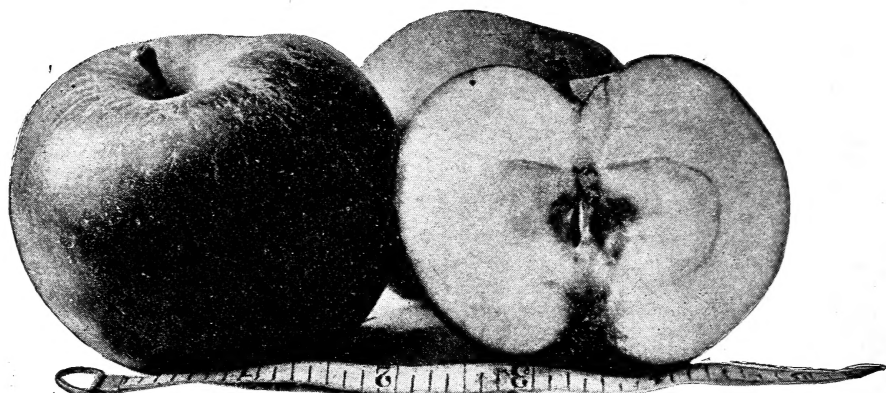
Autumn Apples.

Bailey's Sweet. Fruit large, round, mottled and striped deep red; flesh yellow and tender, with a mild, rich, sweet flavor; slow. September.

Cornell's Fancy. New. Fruit medium to large, oblong conical; waxen yellow, shaded and splashed with crimson;

flesh white, tender, crisp, acid, juicy. A good market variety. Tree very vigorous and productive. Ripens last of July.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). Medium, roundish, somewhat flattened; color crimson, on pale, greenish yellow; flesh white, very tender, juicy; quality good. Oct.

*Cornell's Fancy.***AUTUMN APPLES,** continued.

Flory's Bellflower (Flory, Sheep Shire). Origin Montgomery county, Ohio. Tree an upright grower. Fruit medium, roundish, conical; rich golden yellow, with small patches of russet and minute raised russet dots; flesh yellowish, tender, moderately juicy, subacid; good; vigorous grower. September.

Fulton. A seedling of Rambo, of same class in flavor and quality, but larger; flesh yellowish, juicy, tender, mild subacid; free. September and October.

Fallawater (Tulpehocken). A very large and handsome Apple from Pennsylvania; quality good. Tree a vigorous grower; bears young and abundantly. November.

Gravenstein. Large; yellow, nearly covered with dull red; rich, crisp, subacid; a good bearer and profitable market sort. Mid-autumn.

Haas. Medium to large, slightly conical and somewhat ribbed; pale greenish yellow, shaded and striped with red; flesh fine white, sometimes stained, tender, juicy, subacid, good; bears early and abundantly; vigorous. Sept. and Oct.

Lowell or Orange. Large, roundish, slightly conical; green, becoming rich yellow; surface oily; flesh yellowish white, subacid, excellent; good bearer; free. September.

Maiden's Blush. Rather large, oblate, smooth; regular, with a fine, evenly shaded red cheek or blush on a clear, pale yellow ground; flesh white, tender, sprightly, with a pleasant subacid flavor; bears large crops; free. August and September.

Northern Spy. Large, greenish yellow, striped red; rich; good keeper, abundant bearer; superior quality.

Rambo. Medium; yellowish, streaked with dull red and somewhat dotted; mild, tender and good; productive and vigorous. September to November.

Wealthy. An Apple of fine appearance and quality; an early and profuse bearer; a good market Apple of its season. Tree hardy; its chief fault is killing itself by its early and excessive bearing; in size and beauty it equals Baldwin, and is a better dessert Apple. Ripens here last of August. Winter Apple North.

Winter Apples.

Akin. (New.) From Central Illinois. The Apple in size, color and quality resembles the Jonathan, but is a better keeper. Tree strong, vigorous grower. Said to be very promising.

Arkansas Beauty. (New.) From Arkansas. Size large; color a beautiful light crimson in the sun and dark in the shade, with indistinct splashes of darker crimson; flesh fine-grained, of whitish color, tinged with yellow and red; flavor

rich subacid; quality very good; excellent keeper. Tree a vigorous grower and productive. Season late.

Arkansas Black. Origin Bentonville, Arkansas. The tree is a beautiful upright grower, young wood very dark. Fruit medium to large; fine flavor; beautiful dark color, almost black; flesh yellowish, slightly subacid, crisp. One of the best cooking Apples; vigorous. January to July.

WINTER APPLES, continued.

Babbitt (Western Baldwin). Origin North Missouri. Medium to large; deep red striped; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy and crisp; fine for home use and table. Tree a strong, upright grower. November to January.

Baldwin. Large, roundish; deep bright red; juicy, crisp, subacid, good flavor. Tree vigorous, upright and very productive of fair, handsome fruit. November and December.

Ben Davis (New York Pippin). Fruit medium to large, roundish; skin yellowish, splashed and striped, and almost covered with red; flesh white, tender, moderately juicy, subacid; an excellent variety. Tree very hardy, a free grower, coming into bearing early, and very productive; very popular in the West and Southwest. December to March.

Clayton. Large, conical, flattened, regular; red, with darker stripes; flesh yellow, breaking, subacid; a very valuable market sort. Tree a strong grower, long-lived, good bearer. December to March.

Coffelt. A seedling from the Ben Davis, which the tree resembles in habit of growth; it possesses all the good qualities of the Ben Davis, with none of the bad; a good grower and an abundant and regular bearer; the fruit hangs well on the tree, is a good handler. Above medium size; beautifully striped and splashed with red on yellowish ground; is a much longer keeper, and is far superior to the Ben Davis in flavor.

Grimes' Golden (Pippin). Medium to large; rich golden yellow; flesh tender, mild, subacid. Should be gathered before turning yellow and put in a cool place, and will often keep until February. For canning purposes it nearly equals the pear. Tree hardy, vigorous; an early and abundant bearer. November to January.

Gano. Origin Howard county, Missouri. We introduced this Apple to the public in 1886, and advertised it as the finest red winter Apple in the world, and still claim it. It has surpassed that famous commercial variety, Ben Davis, in this section. Tree very hardy; has never been injured by the cold winters; bears very young, roots readily from its own stock, and can almost be grown from a cutting. Fruit bright red on yellow ground, no stripes; large, oblong, tapering to the eye; surface smooth, takes a very high polish, making it valuable as a stand fruit; minute dots; basin shallow, sometimes deep; stem medium to long; flesh white, fine-grained, tender, mild, pleasant, subacid. An early, annual and prolific bearer. December to May.

INGRAM. (See cut on back cover.) A seedling of the old Janet. Originated near Springfield, Mo. Its habits are similar to the Janet, but the tree is a more upright grower, and the Apple is not subject to crack. These Apples sold on the Kansas City market, May 15, 1897, for \$5.50 per barrel, when fine Ben Davis brought only \$3. In my opinion this is one of the best commercial Apples in our list. Size medium; roundish, inclined to conical; smooth, yellow ground, striped bright red in the sun; stalk medium; basin smooth, shallow; flesh greenish yellow, fine-grained, delicate, tender, juicy; fine, agreeable, subacid flavor; Apple not subject to crack; good keeper, very valuable. Tree hardy, late bloomer and very productive.

Huntsman's Favorite. Originated in Johnson county, Missouri. Very large; golden yellow, with bright red cheek; nearly sweet, fine flavor, very aromatic. One of the best and highest-selling market Apples; tree very healthy and moderately productive; vigorous. November to January.

Jonathan. Fruit medium, roundish; skin yellow, nearly covered with dark or lively red; fine-grained, very tender and finely flavored; moderate grower. One of our best Apples for home use or market. October to December.

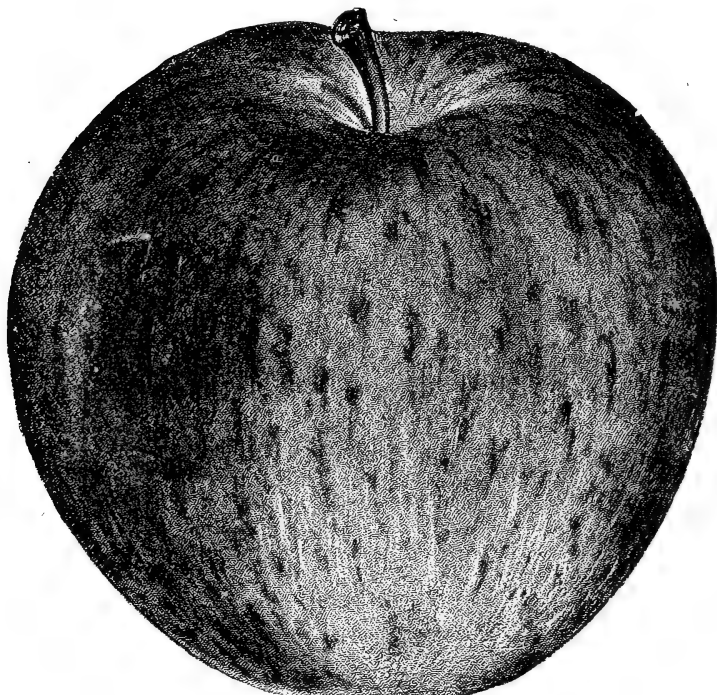
Janet (Never Fail). Medium, roundish, ovate; greenish yellow, striped with red; crisp, rich and juicy; one of the best and longest keepers in the South and Southwest; valuable for its high quality and its late blooming; moderate grower. January to March.

Kinnard's Choice. A seedling from the Winesap. Origin, Tennessee. Fruit medium to large, oblate inclined to conic; skin yellow, almost covered with dark, rich red; flesh yellowish, fine, crisp, tender, juicy, mild, rich subacid, aromatic, excellent; moderate grower. December to April.

Lawver. Origin, Platt county, Missouri. Large, roundish, dark red; very showy. Tree hardy; not productive; a late keeper. December to May.

Loy. Large; yellow, shaded red; best quality; long keeper, early and annual bearer.

Lady Sweet. Fruit large, roundish; green and red, some stripes, nearly red in the sun; sweet, sprightly and perfumed; moderate grower in the nursery, but makes a very fine orchard tree. One of our best winter sweet Apples; good bearer. Season December to April. (See page 8.)



Lady Sweet. (See page 7.)

WINTER APPLES, continued.

Lansingburg. Tree upright, spreading and productive; fruit medium, roundish, oblate; yellow, largely overspread with grayish red; flesh firm, mild, subacid; good; valuable mainly for its long keeping qualities; vigorous. January to June.

Little Romanite (Gilpin). Tree very hardy and productive; fruit of medium size, roundish, oblong; skin very smooth and handsome, streaked with deep red and yellow; flesh yellow, firm, rich, becoming tender in spring; good; vigorous. February to June.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. (See cut on back cover.) Origin, northern Arkansas. Supposed to be a seedling of the Wine Sap, but tree a better grower in the nursery, and fruit much larger; or, in other words, an improved Winesap. Tree a fine, upright, spreading grower. Fruit is fully one-quarter larger than Winesap, which it very much resembles in flavor and keeping qualities. We have been watching this Apple for ten or twelve years, and do not hesitate to recommend it as a commercial variety wherever the Winesap succeeds.

Mann. An upright grower, forming a round head; fruit medium to large, roundish oblate; skin deep yellow when fully

ripe, with sometimes a shade of brownish red where exposed; flesh yellowish, juicy, mild, pleasant, subacid; good to very good; vigorous. April and May.

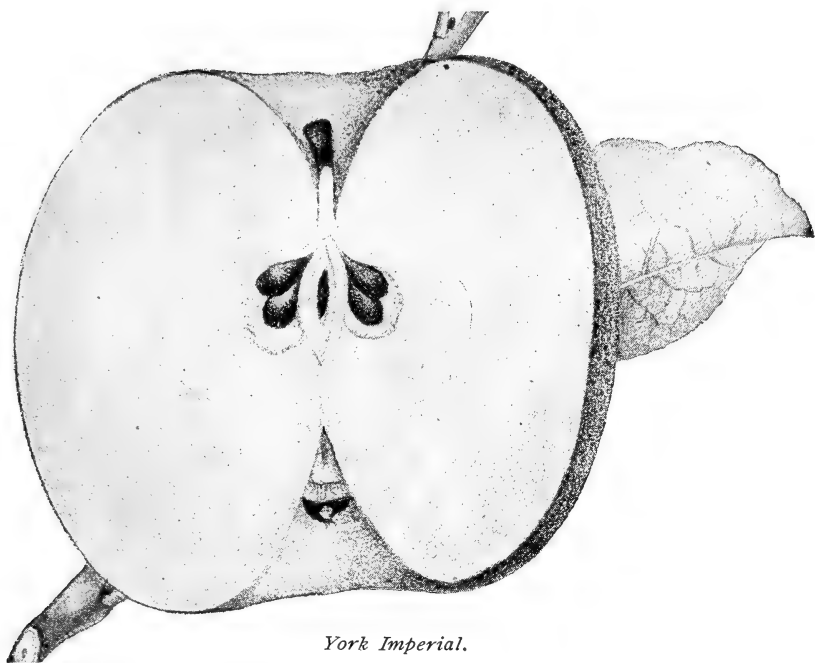
Missouri Pippin. Large, roundish, oblate, slightly oblique, somewhat flattened at the ends; skin pale, whitish yellow, shaded and striped and splashed light and dark red, bright red in the sun, many gray dots; flesh whitish, juicy, subacid. Tree an annual bearer, upright, vigorous, and the earliest bearer of the entire list of winter Apples. December to April.

Minkler. Medium, roundish, oblate, slightly conic; pale greenish yellow, striped and splashed with two shades of red; flesh yellowish, compact, moderately juicy, mild, pleasant, subacid. Tree irregular grower; vigorous. January to April.

Paradise Winter Sweet. Large, regularly formed; dull green; flesh fine, white, grained, juicy and sweet. November to April.

Rome Beauty. Large; striped, with red on yellow ground; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy, subacid; blooms late. October to January.

Ramsdell Sweet. Medium, oblong; dark red, dotted with fawn-colored specks and covered with blue bloom; flesh yellowish.

*York Imperial.***WINTER APPLES,** continued.

lowish, tender, mellow, sweet and rich. Tree upright, vigorous and annual bearer. October to February.

Salome. A northern Illinois Apple, said to be very hardy, bearing early and abundantly. Resembles the Janet in size and color; flavor juicy and sprightly; a good keeper. January to April.

Standard. Medium to large; yellow, splashed and striped with red; good; a very handsome Apple and a good bearer; a valuable market sort. December to April.

Stark. Large, roundish; skin greenish yellow, shaded and striped with light and dark red nearly over the whole surface, and thickly sprinkled with light brown dots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild subacid, good quality; free. December to February.

Winesap. Medium, dark red; subacid, excellent; abundant bearer; a favorite market variety in the West; vigorous. November to April.

Winter May. Medium to large, roundish, conical; pale greenish yellow, slightly brownish in the sun; flesh whitish, fine-

grained, compact, not very juicy, mild, subacid; core rather large and open; good. Tree a bushy grower, good bearer, valued in Kansas and Missouri. February to June.

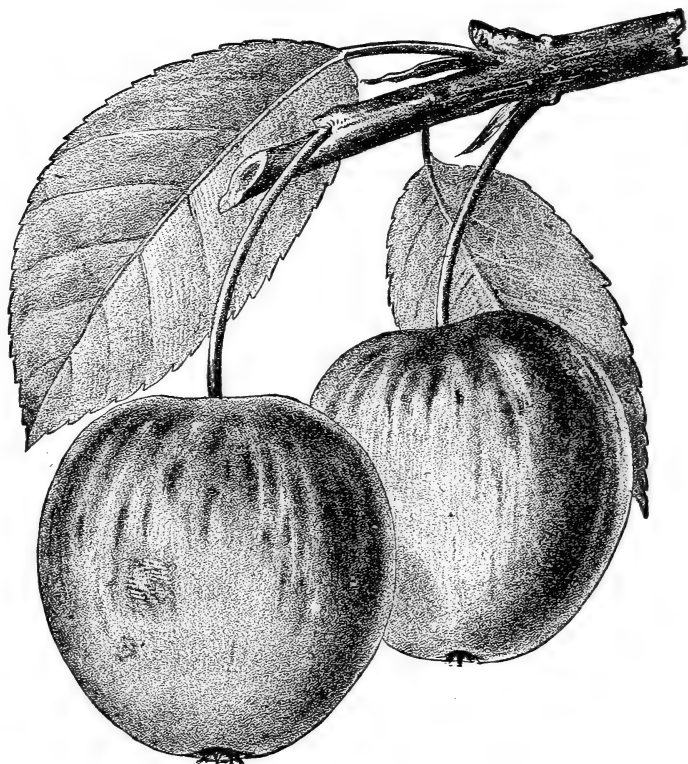
Willow Twig. Large, roundish; greenish yellow, striped with dull red; flesh firm, rather tough; early bearer, and considered valuable in the South and West, where it is popular; profitable as a late keeper; moderate. January to May.

White Pippin. Large, roundish; greenish yellow; good quality. A fine orchard tree and very productive; an annual bearer of handsome and good fruit. December to March.

Wolf River. An Apple peculiarly adapted to the West on account of its extreme hardness; very large and handsome; flesh whitish, breaking, pleasant, subacid; a good bearer. November and December.

York Imperial. This Apple has been gaining in favor, and is being planted largely in the West as a commercial Apple. Large, oblate; yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh firm, crisp, juicy, subacid; vigorous and prolific. December to February.

Consul Monahan, at Chemnitz, says the whole German empire is alarmed at the great Apple imports. The keeping qualities of the best American winter Apples are subjects of astonishment to German growers, who expressed incredulity when told a Baldwin would keep six months.

*Transcendent.*

CRAB APPLES.

This is a very valuable fruit, especially adapted to our northern climate. The tree is usually very hardy, and bears young fruit abundantly. The fruit is very valuable for jellies, preserves, etc., and some varieties make an excellent cider or vinegar, the cider always commanding the best market price.

Hyslop. Large size; beautiful dark crimson; good quality. Tree productive; bears in clusters. August.

Martha. Tree a strong, upright grower. Fruit large, soft canary yellow, overspread with blush. Last of August.

Missouri Superior, or Kentucky Red. Tree a slow grower. Fruit medium size, red, flat; a good keeper, often lying on the ground all winter. This variety was introduced here from Kentucky, and is considered very valuable for making a cider superior to that made from Hewes' Virginia.

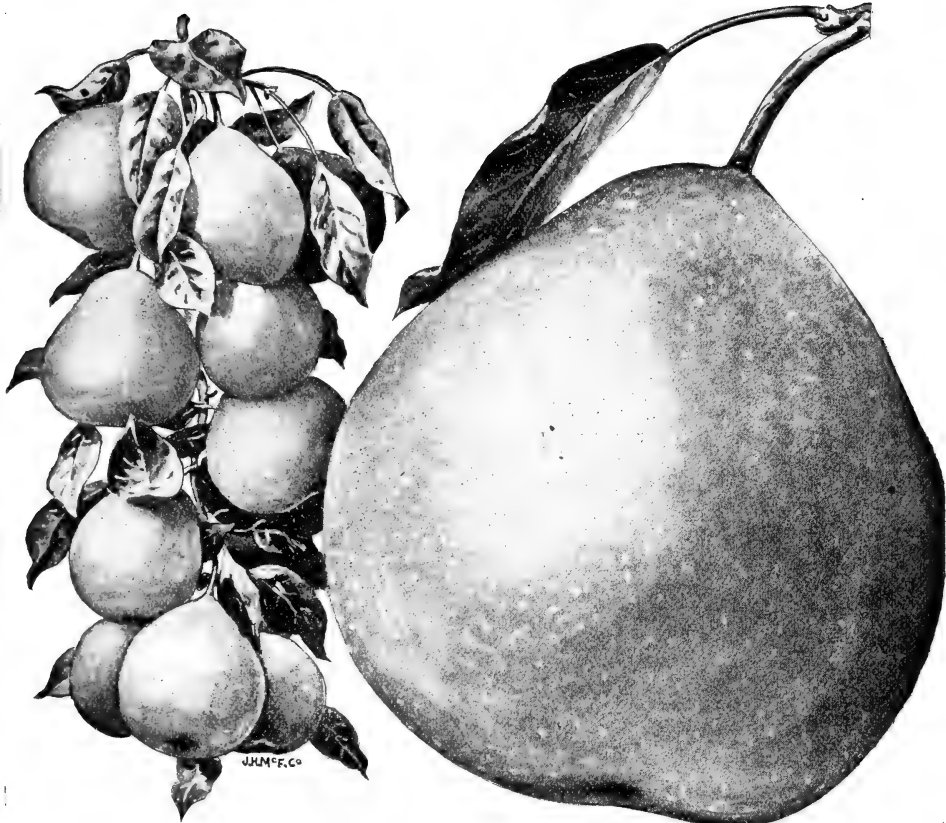
Odessa. (New.) From La Fayette county, Mo. Fruit medium size, oblong; golden yellow; good quality, very attractive; ripens late. Tree a vigorous grower, and I think it a very valuable addition to our list.

Queen's Choice Cluster. Tree a strong grower, of upright, spreading habit. Fruit large, elongated, bright yellow, with a beautiful blush cheek; grows in large clusters; flesh fine-grained, juicy and good. One of our choicest varieties. Ripens last of September.

Transcendent. An old and popular sort. Tree a vigorous, spreading grower. Fruit large; skin yellow, striped with red; valuable for jelly and preserves. Tree subject to blight. Ripens in August.

Whitney No. 20. Tree a strong, upright grower, of pyramidal form. Fruit large; skin smooth, striped and splashed with carmine; flesh firm, rich and juicy. Ripens in August.

We can also supply the following list of varieties: **Alaska, General Grant, Jamison, Large Red Siberian.**

*Koonce.*

PEARS.

The Pear is one of our choicest fruits, and I have spent more time studying it than any other fruit. Its worst enemy is the blight, but I think we will soon have a list of varieties nearly exempt from that disease. The Pear seems to succeed well in nearly all soils, but best on red clay or mulatto soil, which probably contains some ingredient that is particularly adapted to its wants. The Bartlett is one of the worst Pears to blight, yet I have seen it growing on red soil with not a trace of blight, and bearing annual crops of most delicious fruit. Dwarf Pears should be planted below the union of the Pear and quince, so as to get roots from the Pear, making it a half standard and prolonging the life of the tree.

Summer Pears.

Bartlett. Large size, high flavor, buttery, rich and juicy. Tree a vigorous, upright grower. Subject to the blight, but renews its growth even after being blighted to the ground. We recommend this variety on account of its high quality.

Clapp's Favorite. Very large; yellowish green, changing to full yellow when ripe; marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks; vinous, melting and rich. August.

Koonce. (New.) Exceedingly early, ripening here about July 4. Fruit medium to large, very handsome; surface yellow, one side covered with bright carmine containing brown dots; quality very good, spicy, juicy, sweet. A vigorous grower, and so far has never shown any sign of blight. Very productive; annual bearer.

Tyson. Medium; yellow cheek, shaded with reddish brown; buttery, melting; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, August.

Autumn Pears.

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson; flesh white, buttery and very juicy, with a rich and very excellent flavor. Succeeds both as a Dwarf and as a Standard. An old and popular variety. September.



Duchesse d'Angouleme.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. An old and popular variety, and one of our largest. It seems to adapt itself to a great variety of soils and climates. A dull, greenish yellow; flesh white, buttery and juicy. Succeeds both as a Dwarf and as a Standard. September.

Flemish Beauty. Large, beautiful; juicy, melting, rich and fine; good bearer; hardy. September.

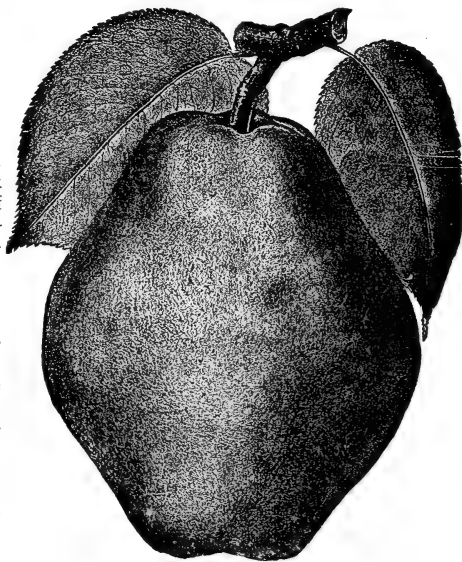
Garber. This variety resembles the Kieffer, but is larger and of better quality. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. Fruit large, handsome, round, smooth; color a waxy yellow. Garber is being planted largely as a commercial Pear, on account of its large size, fine appearance and its exemption from blight. Valuable for the market and canning. Last of September and October.

Howell. Tree vigorous and hardy. Fruit large, light, waxy yellow, with red cheek; good quality. September 15.

Kieffer. Large; skin rich golden yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots, and often tinted with red on one side; flesh slightly coarse, juicy, melting, with a pronounced quince flavor. Tree very vigorous and early, and a great yielder. Valuable for market and canning. September and October.

Seckel. Tree a slow grower; fruit the standard of excellence, small, rich; yellowish brown, with a dull brownish red cheek; flesh very fine-grained, sweet, juicy, melting. Tree nearly free from blight. Middle of September.

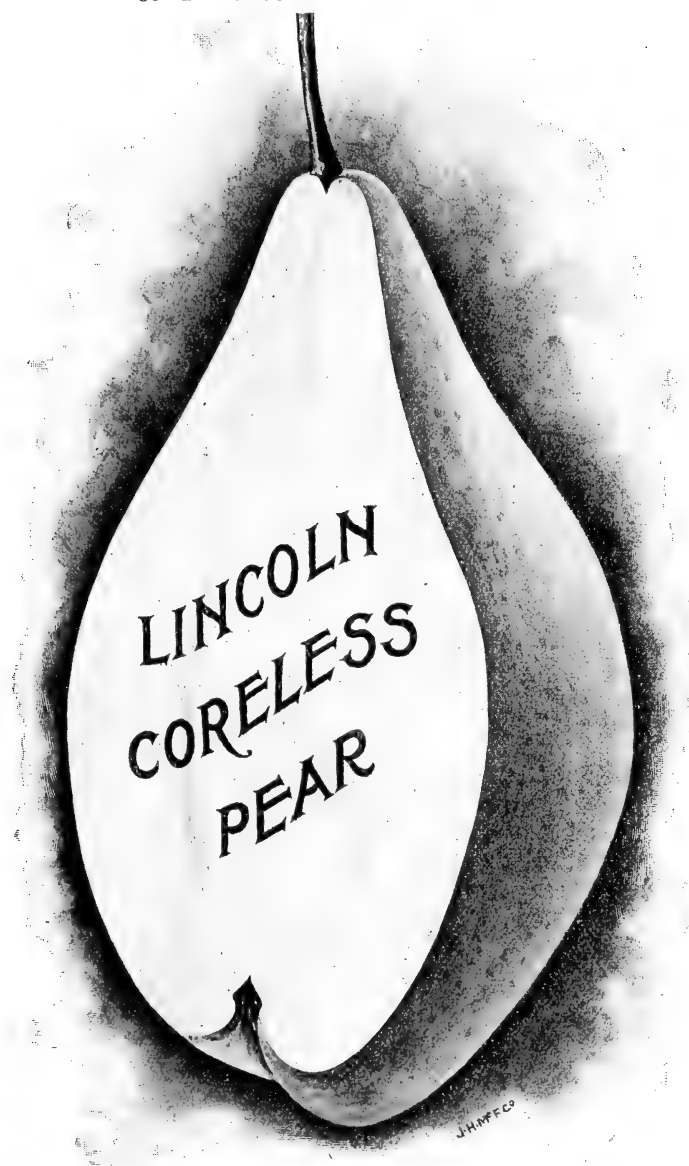
Vermont Beauty. (New.) Tree a fine grower. Fruit medium size, larger than the Seckel, ripens a little later, and excels that variety in size and beauty; color yellow, covered with a bright red on the sunny side; flesh rich, juicy, aromatic. The tree has never shown any blight here, and if it proves blight-proof it will be a valuable addition to our list of Pears.



Kieffer.

FRUIT IN HOT WEATHER.

It is a popular fallacy that the free use of fruit in summer is the cause of bowel disturbances, while as a matter of fact no diet can be more healthful at this time than one composed of fruit and farinaceous foods, with perfectly pure milk. Flesh of all kinds decomposes with great rapidity, both before and after eating, and summer heats greatly accelerate this process. Hence flesh food frequently causes grave derangement of the bowels, as the poison produced by this decomposition acts powerfully as an emetic and purgative. All meats are so heating that they should be used sparingly during hot weather, and there is the added argument that the whole system craves a change from the winter's diet.



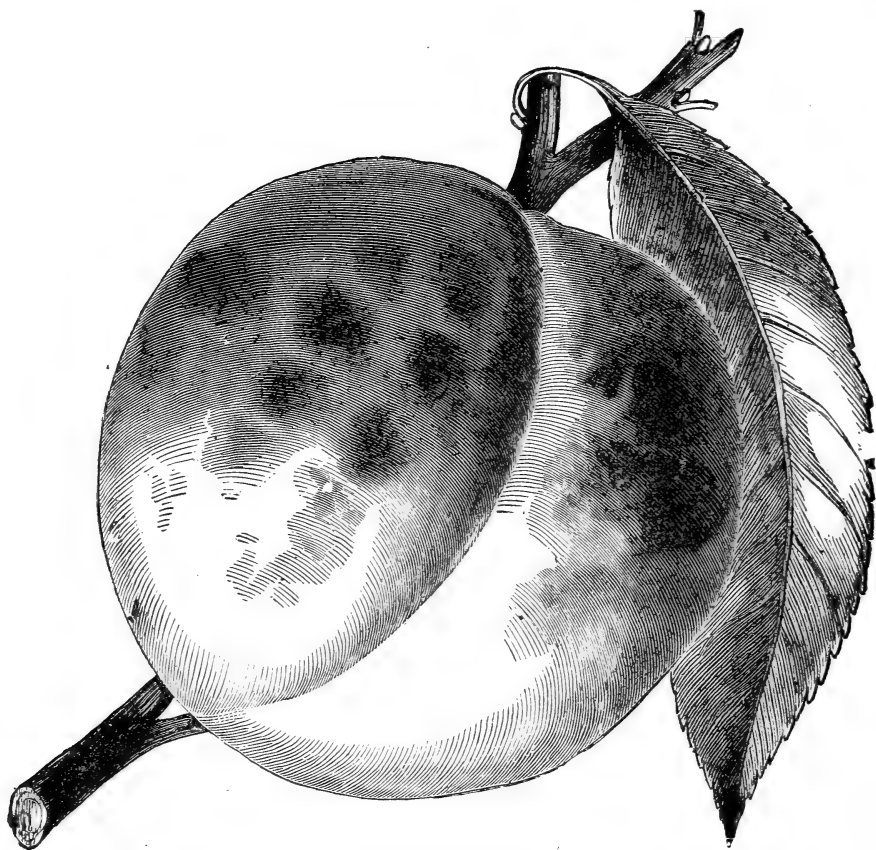
Winter Pears.

Lawrence. Fruit rather large, covered with brown dots; flesh whitish, slightly granular, sometimes buttery; rich, aromatic flavor. Tree a good grower and abundant bearer. Season November.

Lincoln Coreless. (New.) Origin, Lincoln county, Tenn. Said to be free from seeds and core. Season very late, keeps well. Tree strong, healthy and, so

far, free from blight. Fruit large; color a golden tint; flesh yellow, quality good. This fruit comes highly recommended.

In addition to the above Pears, we can also furnish the following list of varieties: **Bartlett-Seckel** (new), **Wilder Early** (new), **Buffum**, **Louise Bonne de Jersey**, **Sheldon**, **Rutter**, **Frederick Clapp** (new).

*Alexander.*

PEACHES.

Peaches should be planted on a dry soil, not too rich, and given good cultivation and severe pruning for the first two or three years. Wood ashes or potash is very valuable when used as a fertilizer. We have tested 150 varieties, and submit you a list of the most desirable for the central West, considering the hardiness of the tree and fruit bud, as well as the size and quality, and at the same time giving a list extending from the last of June to October. We find that the time of ripening varies from ten days to two weeks, owing to the season. Commercial Peach orchards in this section are very profitable when planted on soil adapted to Peaches. We shall be pleased to correspond with any one desiring to plant a commercial orchard, and will go into detail about the soil, varieties, etc., whether we sell you anything or not.

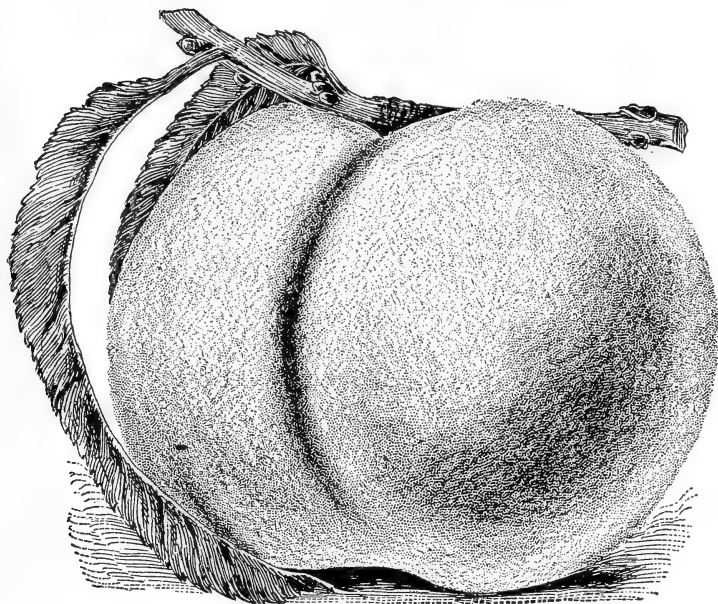
Alexander. Fruit medium to large; greenish white, nearly covered with a deep, rich, marbled red; very juicy; quality good. Should remain on the tree until fully ripe. Flesh adheres to stone slightly. Tree and fruit bud very hardy. July 1.

Bailey. Originated in Scott county, Iowa, where it has been grown for fifteen years, bearing crops of fruit when the thermometer went to 30 degrees below zero. In my opinion, this is the hardest Peach I have ever seen, both in tree and

bud. It will be a valuable acquisition to our list of varieties for the more northern states, bearing when all others fail. Fruit medium size, excellent quality, yellow, freestone; very prolific. Last of August.

Belle of Georgia. (New.) Large, attractive; white, with red blush; fine quality; freestone. August.

Blood Cling. Large size; color dark claret, with veins; downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, fine flavor. Tree an irregular grower. □ October.

*Crosby.*

PEACHES, continued.

Blood Free. Medium to large size; blood-red throughout. Tree hardy, and a good bearer.

Bokara No. 3. (New.) From Bokara, Asia. Said to be the hardiest Peach known. Fruit yellow, with red cheek; skin tough; flesh of good quality; freestone. Prof. Bailey says it is 30 per cent harder than the old strain of Peaches. September.

Bonanza. Free, medium; flesh white, red cheek, fine quality, vigorous, productive, sure. For a really fine freestone, 15 days latter than Salway, we are at last rewarded by this true Bonanza to the Peach grower. October.

Briggs' Red May. Above medium; very highly colored; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous, and of good quality; adheres somewhat to the stone; of firm texture. Tree very prolific. Ripens with the Amsden.

Captain Ede. (New.) Origin, southern Illinois. Size large to very large; beautiful yellow, slightly covered with a delicate carmine; season one week before the Elberta. A seedling of the Chinese Cling, and partakes of that variety in hardness. A good commercial Peach; productive.

Chairs' Choice. Origin, Maryland. Has no superior in quality and flavor, and for profit is without a rival. Large, yellow, free; rich in color; flesh very firm, and ripens after Smock.

Champion. Originated at Nokomis, Illinois. Fruit large, beautiful in appearance; flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek; freestone. Ripens here August 10. The peculiarity of this great acquisition is its hardness, and the crowning events in its history are its having stood a temperature 18 degrees below zero in the winter of 1887-8, and produced an abundant crop the following season, and again in 1890 producing a full crop, when the Peach crop was a universal failure.

Connecticut. (New.) From New England. Seed of Pratt pollenized with Hill's Chili. Tree vigorous, hardy, Crosby type. Fruit large, round; deep yellow, with red cheek. Ripens before Crawford's Early.

Crawford's Early. A good Peach where it succeeds. Fruit large, oblong; skin yellow, with red cheek. Ripens about August 1. Does not do well here.

Crawford's Late. Fruit of the largest size; skin greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive; one of the best; free. Last of August.

Crosby. Medium size; bright orange-yellow, streaked with carmine. On account of its beautiful color and fine quality it commands a ready sale in competition with best standard market sorts. Claimed to be the hardiest of all Peaches, fruiting regularly in Massachusetts, when all other kinds fail. Ripens here September 1.

PEACHES, continued.

Early Rivers. Large; light straw color, with delicate pink cheek; flesh juicy and melting, with very rich flavor. July 10.

Early Toledo. Very hardy both in tree and bud; ripening soon after Alexander, is much larger, of superior quality and a grand improvement on that variety. July.

Elberta. Very large, attractive; yellow, freestone. A great commercial Peach south of here, but I do not consider it as hardy as some other sorts. August 20.

Eldred Cling. Creamy skin, with red cheek; white flesh; one of our hardiest. July 20.

Evans' Cling. Origin, Jackson county, Mo. Large to very large; color rich golden yellow, shaded with crimson; flesh yellow, juicy, high-flavored. When it is canned it makes its own syrup, and is considered one of the best for canning purposes. One of the very best shippers, having sent it to New York City, where it arrived in good condition and brought \$6 per bushel. September 5.

Ford No. 1. From Texas. We planted this Peach in our test orchard several years ago, and it fruited in 1894 when 40 old and new varieties, including Elberta, were an entire failure. It has never failed to bear a full crop since then. Fruit large, showy; nearly white, with red cheek on sunny side; good quality and an excellent shipper. A very strong grower; cling. July 20.

Foster. Large; deep orange-red, becoming red on the sunny side; flesh yellow, very rich and juicy, with subacid flavor; earlier than Early Crawford, and better.

Family Favorite. Free; seedling of Chinese Cling, of better color, large, clear, waxy complexion with blush; prolific, firm; valuable for shipping, canning or drying. Last of July.

General Lee. An improved cling; very valuable; hardy. August 25.

Globe. An improvement on Crawford's Late; fruit large, globular; of a rich golden yellow, with a red blush; flesh yellow, juicy. September.

Gold Dust. Introduced by J. C. Evans, president of the Missouri State Horticultural Society. Large; rich golden color, with red cheek; cling. One of the hand-somest Peaches that grows; firm, excellent shipper, always commanding highest prices. Last of August.

Greensboro. (New.) Said to be larger and earlier than the Alexander; nearly freestone, and not subject to rot. Color a beautiful crimson, with a yellowish

cast; flesh white; quality good. Originated in North Carolina, and is very highly recommended and, we think, worthy of a trial.

Heath Cling. Large, oblong; creamy white, slightly tinged with red in the sun; very tender, juicy, melting; very rich and luscious; hardy. September 15.

Henderson. (New.) A chance seedling originated at Boonville, Mo. Large, yellow, freestone; highly colored, red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, good quality. First of September.

Honest John. Medium to large, yellow; flesh yellow and of good quality; tree vigorous and productive; fruit bud and tree very hardy; freestone. First of August.

Lovett's White. Very large, pure white; flesh white to the stone, firm, sweet, excellent. A sure and abundant bearer, and the hardiest white Peach yet produced. Late, ripening with Heath Cling, which it surpasses every way.

Kalamazoo. Medium size; yellow, shaded with red; juicy, rich, melting. September 15.

Lewis. Medium size; hardy and productive; white, with red cheek. Last of August.

Miller's Cling. Vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive; large; golden yellow, handsome appearance; good quality. Remarkably long keeper for so fine a Peach. September.

Mountain Rose. Large; skin white, splashed with light and dark red; flesh white and delicious. First of August.

Mamie Ross. Very large, oblong; color similar to Chinese Cling, of which it is no doubt a seedling, but has more of a red cheek. One of the best early clings; very hardy here and sure bearer. Ripens about July 25.

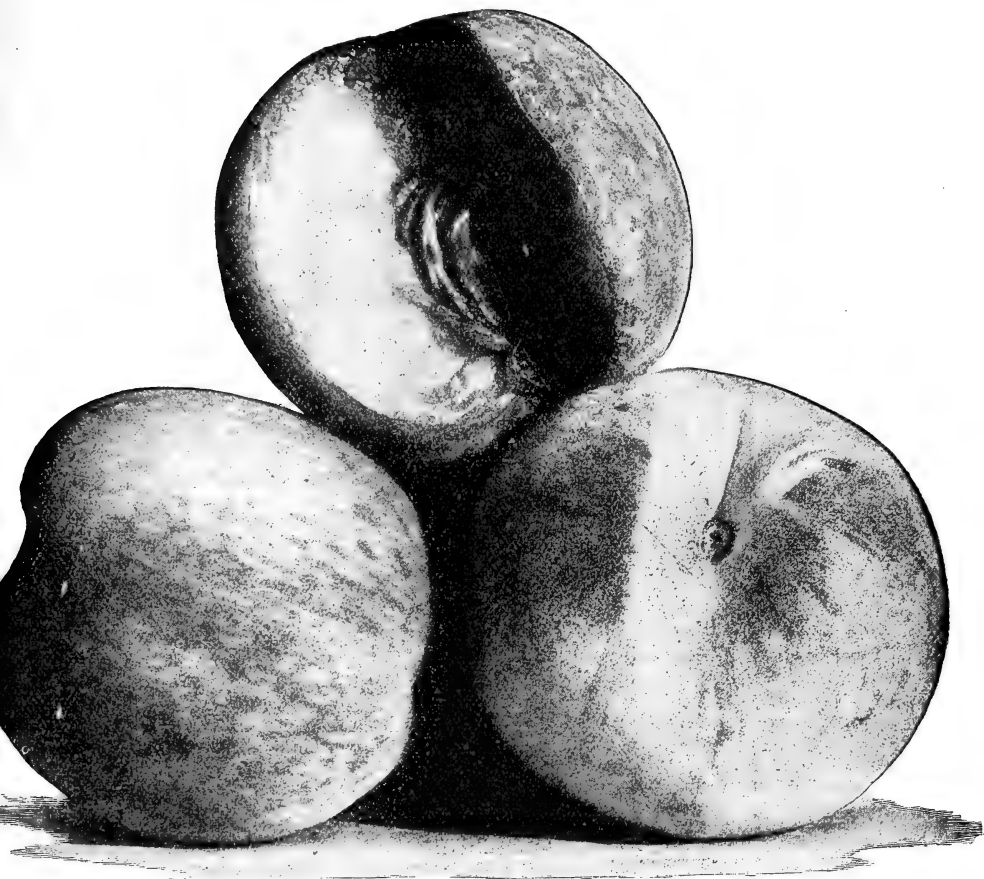
Newington Cling. Fruit large, roundish; flesh white, deep red at the stone, to which it adheres firmly, melting, juicy and rich. September.

Oldmixon Free. Large; pale yellow, deep red cheek; white flesh, tender, rich, good. September.

Oldmixon Cling. Large; pale yellow, red cheek. Last of September.

Picquet's Late. Yellow, with bright red cheek; juicy, sweet and fine-flavored. Tree strong, good grower, and prolific. September.

Red-Cheeked Melocoton. Large; yellow, deep red cheek; rich and vinous. September.

*Triumph.***PEACHES,** continued.

Smock Free. Large; yellow and red; bright yellow flesh; valuable for market. Last of September.

Salway. Large; creamy yellow, crimson-red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, rich, sweet. October.

Stump-the-World. Very large; white, with a bright red cheek. September 5.

Reeves' Favorite. Fruit large; skin yellow, with a red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting and excellent. Tree hardy and productive. August.

Red Heath. In size this Peach resembles the White Heath. Skin dark, with a heavy fuzz; flesh dark red, like the Indian. Ripens about a week before White Heath, and is more productive.

Sneed. (New.) Said to be the earliest Peach known. Fruit medium size; creamy white, with light blush cheek; excellent quality; productive. A seedling of the Chinese Cling. July.

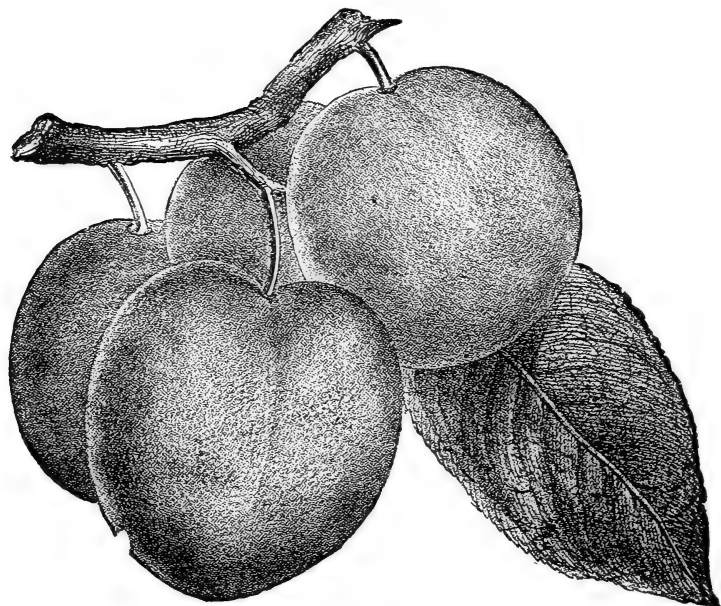
Silver Medal. Large; beautiful white color; freestone. October.

Triumph. (New.) Said to be the earliest yellow freestone Peach in the world. Ripens with the Alexander; blooms late; a sure and abundant bearer; strong, vigorous grower; fruit good size, yellow, with red and crimson cheek.

Weber's Golden. From St. Louis county, Mo. Size medium; color golden yellow, with bright red cheek in the sun; seed small; flesh sweet and juicy. Tree hardy and productive. September 1.

Wonderful. Size large; smooth, almost globular, uniform; color rich yellow; flesh yellow, high-flavored, firm. October.

Yellow St. John. A grand Peach, ripening about 10 days after Hale's. As large as Crawford, fully equal in color and of superior flavor; fruit round, brilliant, showy. One of the earliest yellow Peaches; commences bearing young, and produces abundantly. August 1.

*Wild Goose.*

PLUMS.

In none of the fruits grown in this section has there been shown a more growing interest than in the culture of the Plum. Plums require a moderately sandy soil, and best results are obtained when several varieties are planted together. We have divided our Plums into three classes; viz., American or Native sorts, European or Sweet sorts, and Japanese or Oriental varieties. The Oriental varieties are yet on trial, but are very promising.

Native American Plums.

Arkansas Lombard. From Arkansas. Trees are vigorous, spreading and enormous bearers. An improvement on the Wild Goose, but far superior in flavor. Fruit yellow, with red blush, firm, meaty and luscious. Ripens two weeks later than Wild Goose, or about the middle of July.

Charles Downing. (New.) From Iowa. The most beautiful Plum in the world. Large, roundish, oblong; resembles a cranberry in color; skin thick; flesh firm; excellent quality. A straggling grower; a good shipper. Ripens with the Wild Goose.

Forest Rose. Almost identical with Miner.

Milton. (New.) From Iowa. Medium to large, roundish, oblong; dark red; skin thick; flesh fine, good quality. Ripens three weeks earlier than the Wild Goose.

Its large size, good quality and extreme earliness make it a very valuable Plum. A strong grower and very productive.

Miner. An improved variety of the Chickasaw. Medium size, oblong, pointed at apex; skin dark, purplish red, slightly mottled, with fine bloom; flesh soft, juicy, vinous; adheres to the stone. An old and popular market variety. Last of August.

Pottawattamie. Hardy; an immense bearer. Fruit yellow, with bright pink blush and prominent white dots; flesh yellow, luscious and good. July.

Wild Goose. Large, rich, crimson, beautiful; flesh soft, rich, melting, delicious, with a full, fruity flavor. Tree a strong grower; prolific. July.

Wolf. Said to be a perfect freestone; early, hardy, and a prolific bearer; fine for cooking. August.

Even from England, where the American apple is well known, come words of surprise at the great value of imports of American apples, and United States Consul Meeker, at Bradford, sends extracts from newspapers to show that they were actually a glut on the market.

European or Sweet Plums.

Coe's Golden Drop. Large, handsome; light yellow, firm, rich, sweet; one of the best plate Plums. September.

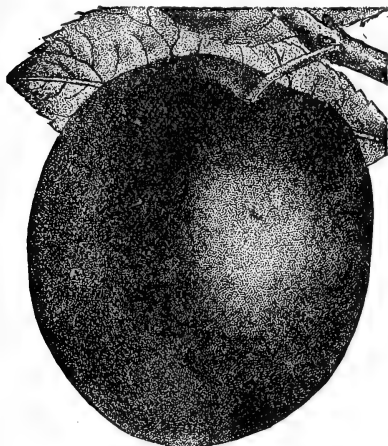
Damson. Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly

from the stone. A valuable commercial variety, always commanding highest market price. September.

German Prune. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; color dark purple; agreeable flavor. Does not do well here. September.

Lombard. Above medium size; violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy and pleasant; of good quality and a good bearer. Tree hardy and productive. August.

Tatge. (New.) We give the originator's description: "This, the king of all good Plums, is of European strain. It originated at Belle Plaine, Iowa, some 25 years ago. Trees planted 20 years ago or more are still in full bearing. Its parentage is unknown, though it evidently belongs to the Lombard family. It is larger in fruit, finer in quality, much darker in color and more round than the Lombard; a fine grower, with beautiful foliage; an early and profuse bearer. It has stood all the test winters for the last 15 or 20 years. Seems to be the most productive, long-lived Plum known. The heavy bearing of the Tatge is unequalled by any other variety."



Lombard.

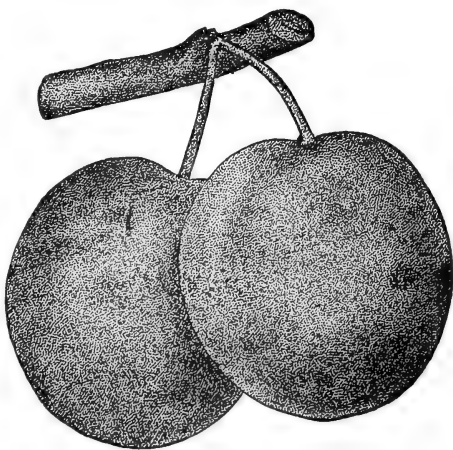
Japan Plums.

These Plums have awakened more interest during the past few years than any other recent type of fruit. Many of the varieties are succeeding well in the Northern and Western states in many places where the European varieties cannot be depended on. They unite size, beauty and productiveness. Trees are ornamental, with rich, light green foliage and attractive bloom; wonderfully productive, and come into bearing at the age of two or three years. Flesh firm and meaty; will keep for a long time in excellent condition. They should receive careful tests in all sections of the country.

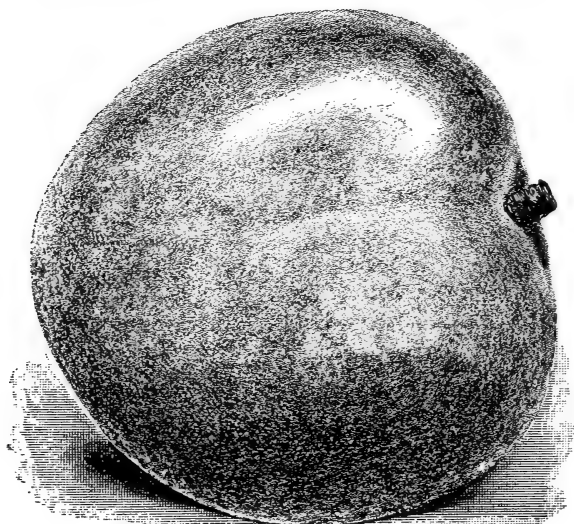
Abundance. Beautiful lemon-yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point like Wild Goose; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. Abundant and annual bearer. Tree a vigorous, upright grower. Has been thoroughly tested, and is highly recommended. July 15.

Burbank. Very similar to Abundance, but of deeper color and ripening later in the season. The fruit is large, nearly globular, clear cherry red, with a thin lilac bloom; flesh a deep yellow, very sweet, with a peculiar and agreeable flavor. The tree is a vigorous grower, with large and broad leaves; usually begins to bear second year after transplanting. This is the most promising of all the Japs so far as tested. July 25.

Kelsey Japan. (New.) Fruit large to very large, heart shaped; overspread with light red and beautiful bloom. August.



Abundance.



Wickson. (Natural size.)

JAPAN PLUMS. continued.

Prunus Simoni. (Apricot Plum). Fruit brick red color, flat; flesh apricot-yellow, firm, with a peculiar aromatic flavor not found in any other Plum; of little value save as a novelty. September.

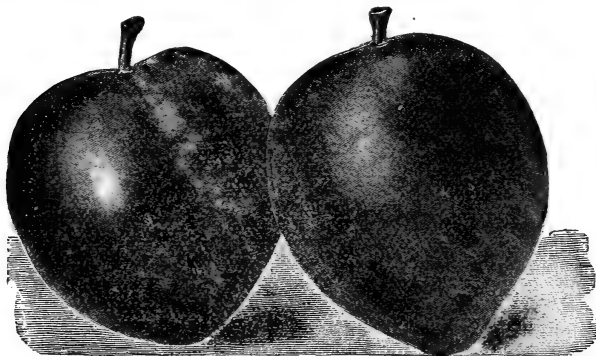
Willard. (New.) Earliest of all the Japan Plums, and hence very profitable for market. A strong, vigorous, hardy tree; very productive; fruit medium size, spherical to oblong; bright claret-red, with many minute dots; firm white flesh; freestone. Very handsome when well ripened, and will keep a long time after being picked. Not so good in quality as some of the late varieties, but its extreme earliness gives it great value at the North as a market variety.

Red June. (New.) A vigorous, hardy, upright, spreading tree, as productive as Abundance; fruit medium to large, deep

vermilion-red, with handsome bloom, very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, slightly subacid, of good and pleasant quality; half cling; pit small. Ripens a few days after Willard, and is the best in quality of any of the early varieties. When a little better known, likely to be in great demand for orchard planting.

Wickson. (New.) We give the introducer's description; "This is another of Burbank's creations, and the largest of all Plums. Tree a good grower, of vase-like form, an early and productive bearer. In several sections of the United States grafts set in 1895 fruited in 1896, showing superb specimens of fruit almost as large as turkeys' eggs. From time fruit is half-grown till nearly ripe it is of a pearly white color; quickly soft pink shadings creep over it till in a few days it is changed to a deep crimson, covered with a light bloom. For marketing purposes it may be picked when white, and color up almost as well as though left on tree. Pit small; flesh tender, sweet, delicious. Season just follows Burbank."

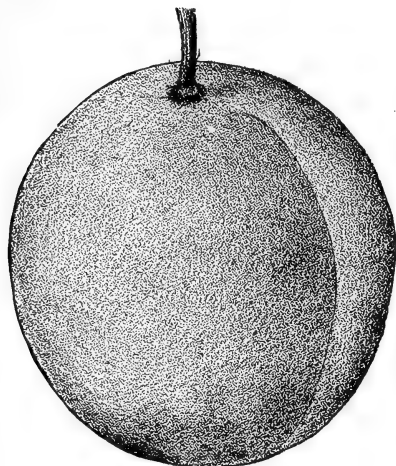
Satsuma (Blood). Large, globular, with sharp point; color purple and red; blue bloom; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color; fine quality; pit small. Hardy, vigorous grower; succeeds well in most sections. August.



Red June. (Exact natural size.)

APRICOTS.

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness, high quality and remarkable beauty. We consider this far superior to the peach, and should be in every collection. We know of nothing more beautiful than a fine Apricot tree, either in bloom or loaded with delicious fruit. We have tested both named varieties and seedlings for the past 15 years, and submit the following list as the best we have ever tried :



Early Russian.

Early Russian. This is one of a number of seedlings planted on my place about ten years ago. My attention was first called to it three years ago, when in fruit-

ing. It had borne before that, but I was absent at the time of fruiting. It bore last year, and this year it was loaded with fruit. In my opinion this is the best Apricot I have ever seen. Hardy, both in tree and bud. Tree a good grower ; fruit medium size ; yellow, with a red cheek ; juicy, rich, sweet ; quality best. Ripens with or just before the Alexander peach—about July 1 to 10.

Early Golden. Tree a rather moderate grower. Fruit small, pale orange-yellow ; juicy and sweet.

Moorpark. One of the largest ; orange-yellow, red cheek in the sun ; firm and juicy. Moderately productive. Unfortunately subject to the curculio with us. Ripens July 10.

Late Russian. Another seedling of our own raising. Tree a vigorous, upright grower. Very large, dark, thick, glossy leaves. Fruit medium to large ; dull yellow, sometimes red in the sun ; juicy, rich and high-flavored. A regular bearer ; very hardy. Ripens July 10 to 15.

Acme. From Northern China. Has not fruited with us as yet.

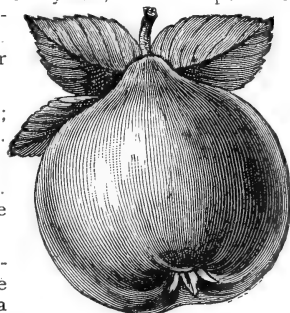
QUINCES.

The Quince is a well-known, hardy tree of small size, crooked branches and a spreading, bushy head. It seems to be at home along the seashore, where the roots can penetrate living salt water. While it does well in nearly every soil, it will respond to a liberal dressing of manure each year. We also recommend about a quart of salt around the roots of each tree. The fruit is very valuable for home and market, and for canning, preserving and flavoring other fruits.

Orange. Fruit large, roundish ; bright golden yellow ; excellent flavor. One of our most valuable standard sorts. Ripens September.

Meech's Prolific. A vigorous grower ; very productive. Fruit large ; orange-yellow, of great beauty. A valuable sort.

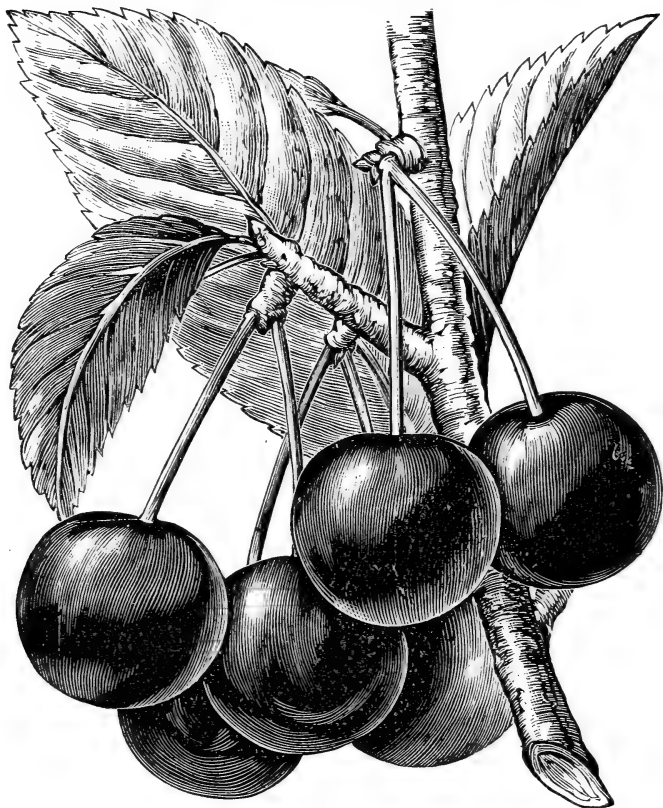
Missouri Mammoth. This variety is grown extensively around Kansas City for market. Tree a moderate grower. Fruit large to very large, perfect shape ; color a rich golden yellow. Productive. Season first of October.



Orange Quince.

THE GANO APPLE.

We can confidently recommend the Gano as one of the best winter Apples for New Mexico. Its luxuriant foliage enables it to stand our hot suns, and the tree makes a fine growth, coming into bearing as early as the Ben Davis. The Apple is a late keeper, of good size, and its bright blood-red color is without any exception the most beautiful of any Apple we ever saw.—*Southwest Fruit Orchard*, Dec., 1895.



Large Montmorency.

CHERRIES.

The Cherry seems to grow well in nearly all soils not too wet. It is one of our first trees to complete its growth, making it valuable for sod, as it has made its growth before the ground becomes compact. We recommend the Morello family for this section, although the Sweet Cherries are improving as the country grows older. I have noticed a marked change in the past 27 years, and expect as much in the future. Plant in orchard rows running north and south, say 24 by 12 feet in the row, and head them low. Plant Early Richmond, Montmorency, English Morello and Wragg.

Early Richmond. Medium size; dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. One of the most valuable and popular of the acid Cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes; productive. June 1.

Large Montmorency. One of our best Cherries, and succeeds over a larger territory than any other variety. A sure bearer and a wonderful producer. Of large size and good color, ripening about one week after Early Richmond is gone, or about June 20 here. A stout, upright and spreading grower, of pyramidal form, making a fine tree for the lawn. If I were intending to plant one Cherry tree, I would plant Large Montmorency.

Ostheimer. Good grower, productive.

Fruit large; dark liver colored when fully ripe; juicy and rich. Ripens with English Morello.

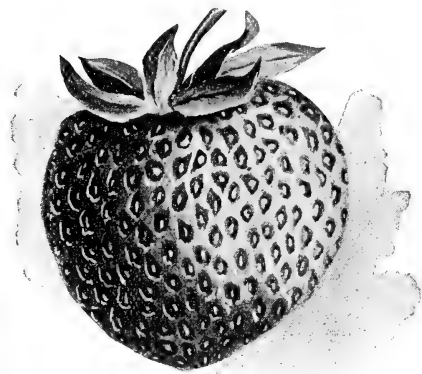
English Morello. Fruit medium to large; blackish red; rich, acid, juicy and good. Very productive; a moderate grower; valuable. July.

Wragg. Fruit medium to large; long stem; dark purple when fully ripe. Tree hardy and a good bearer. One of our best late Cherries. July.

In addition to the above, we can furnish the following varieties: **Elton, Governor Wood, Belle Magnifique, Belle de Choisy, May Duke, Olivet, Louis Philippe, Schmidt's Bigarreau, Windsor, Early Morello** (New).

STRAWBERRIES.

This delicious fruit is always welcome, coming, as it does, so early in the season, and having an acid adapted to our system. We have found best results from planting in long rows, and cultivating with a small tooth cultivator about once a week until the last of July or the first of August, after which time we let them grow. When the ground is frozen about three inches we cover lightly with clean straw, which answers for a mulch as well as for protection. We have tested about 200 varieties, but have discarded all that have been defective. We list some varieties as new which we think very promising, but in that case we give the originator's description.



Brandywine.

Bisel. (Imp.) New. A seedling of the Wilson. Plant healthy and vigorous. Fruit large and firm; color deep, glossy red; very productive. Ripens with the Crescent, but continues longer.

Bismarck. (Per.) New. A seedling of Bubach. Leaf larger, and darker green in color; said to be an improvement in every way over its parent; very productive. Large, regular, obtuse, conical berries; bright, glossy scarlet in color; firm and solid.

Brandywine. (Per.) New. A stocky-growing plant, moderately productive. Berries very large, broadly heart-shaped; color medium red, with yellow seeds; flesh firm and red to the center. Ripens late. This berry has been reported very favorably all over the country.

Bubach No. 5. (Imp.) A poor plant-maker, very productive; berries large to very large, roundish, conical; color dull scarlet; pink flesh. Valuable as a market berry on account of its large size.

Beder Wood. A good plant-maker; very productive. Medium, round, light scarlet berries; good quality. Valuable for home use and near-by market.

Clyde. (Per.) New. The plant of the Clyde resembles Haverland, equaling it in strength and vigor. Season second early, continuing a long time. Size large, with

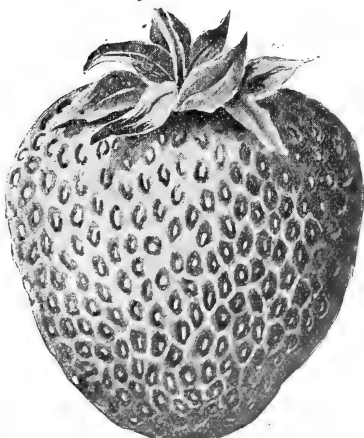
no small berries; quality good; color bright dark scarlet; plant one of the most productive. The roots of the plants extend very deep, and enable the variety to stand the dry season better than most others. The originator adds to the above that he considers this one of the best, if not *the* best general-purpose berry now offered. The report of Prof. Taft, of Michigan, puts Clyde at the head of the list of new berries deserving a place among the best.

Crescent Seedling. (Imp.) Medium size, bright light scarlet, not very firm; continues a long time in fruit. Plant very vigorous and hardy, and will produce good crops under greater neglect than any other Strawberry, and is a good paying variety for both family use and market.

Charles Downing. (Per.) Large, conical; crimson; flesh firm, of fine flavor and good quality; plant healthy, vigorous and productive.

Captain Jack. (Per.) A vigorous grower, healthy and productive. Berries medium to large, solid, handsome and a good shipper. Season medium early, continuing late.

Gandy. (Per.) A reliable late berry. Bright crimson, large and firm; plant vigorous and healthy.

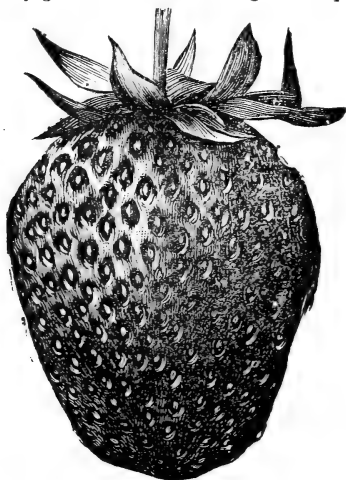


Clyde.



STRAWBERRIES, continued.

Gardner. (Per.) New. Originated in Iowa. The most vigorous grower we have ever had; a fine plant-maker. Perfect blossom, the best fertilizer we have out of 100 varieties, continuing in bloom for 30 days. It sets an immense crop of fruit. We have counted 257 berries and blossoms on one stalk. Ripens here with Michel's Early, while the fruit is large and holds up to the end of the season. The fruit stems are strong, holding its fruit up above the ground. Berry large, oblong or conical, sometimes irregular; bright red; quality good, and I think a good shipper.



Haverland.

Greenville. (Imp.) Plant a strong grower. Fruit large, of most excellent quality; a valuable berry, for either garden or field.

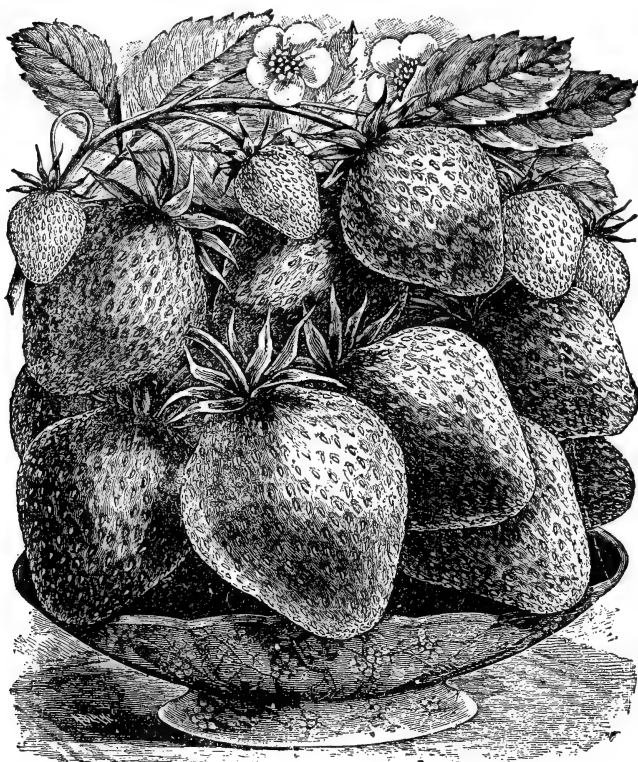
Haverland. (Imp.) Plants large, healthy, vigorous. Berries large, uniform shape, bright red color. Ripens very early. One of our best table and market varieties.

Ideal. (Per.) New. A strong, vigorous plant. Fruit large to very large, uniform, broadly heart-shaped, never cocks-combed; color bright scarlet, deep scarlet throughout; quality excellent; very productive. Ripens earlier than Bubach, and continues to bear longer.

Isabella. (Per.) New. Plant a healthy, vigorous grower; foliage dark green; a thrifty plant-maker; productive. Berry large, dark, glossy red; somewhat acid, but of rich, high flavor. One grower says: "It is large, late, fine as Gandy, and four times as productive."

James Vick. (Per.) A seedling of Captain Jack. Plant a good grower, and an immense plant-maker; should be grown in hills. Berries are of uniform size; bright color, and good quality. An excellent shipper.

Lady Rusk. (Imp.) Originated in Illinois. Plant a good grower. Fruit large, sometimes of irregular shape; the color is bright scarlet, and very attractive; immensely productive. One of our best shipping and profitable market berries. Season medium early.

*Lady Thompson.***STRAWBERRIES,** continued.

Lady Thompson. (Per.) New. We have fruited this berry since 1895, and take pleasure in recommending it. Berries beautiful in appearance, of uniform size, perfect blossoms, very productive; holds up well to the end of the season; stands dry weather. One of our best long-distance shippers.

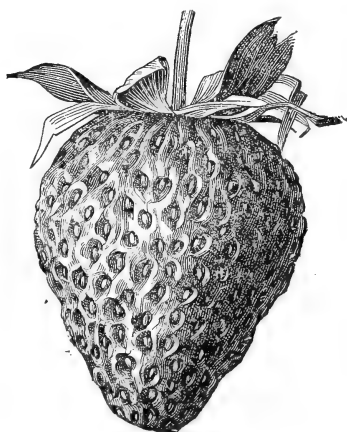
Michel's Early. (Per.) Berry medium size, good quality. Plant a strong, vigorous grower. Considered valuable in the South, but does not do well here.

Parker Earle. (Per.) Plant a strong grower. Fruit medium to large, conical; scarlet-crimson, firm. Season medium to late. Requires a deep, rich soil, and will do best under hill culture.

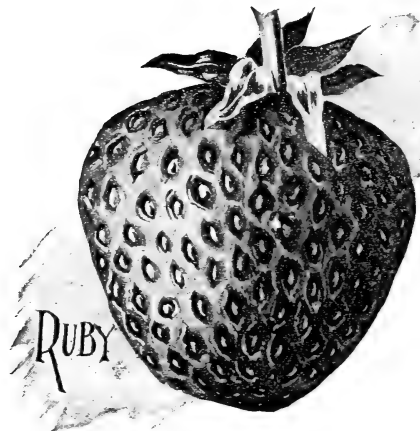
Robinson. (Per.) Plant a strong grower, with dark, healthy foliage; color dark, rich crimson; quality best. Commences to ripen one week after Crescent, and continues to the end of the season. A valuable late variety.

Rio. (Per.) New. Berry medium size; dark crimson; firm, good shipper. Plant healthy, vigorous. Early.

Ruby. (Per.) Origin Illinois. This berry has been fruited in different sections, and is very highly recommended wherever tried. I saw the berry in St. Louis, and it is the most attractive berry I

*Parker Earle.*

STRAWBERRIES, continued.



have ever seen. The plant is large and robust, vigorous, hardy and very productive. It makes more runners than Bubach, but does not mat like the Crescent. The blossom is large and strongly staminate. The fruit is large and regular, except the first blossoms, which are apt to be somewhat irregular. Fruit nearly as large as the Bubach, but of a more attractive color, darker crimson and flesh red to the center, retaining its fine color when canned. Its quality is unexcelled; a good shipper, and keeps well after being picked. This is the berry that attracted so much attention at the St. Louis convention of nurserymen in June, 1897.

Shuckless. (Imp.) In picking, the shucks remain on the stem. A strong-growing, hardy, healthy plant. Berries of uniform in size and of good quality. Late in ripening.

Splendid. (Per.) New. Fruit nearly as large as Bubach. Plant a healthy, vig-

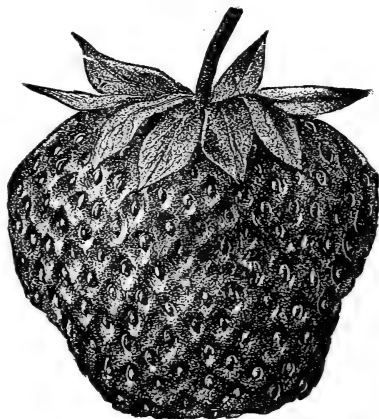
orous grower. Berry large, firm, bright red; ripens all over; very productive. This berry comes to us very highly recommended from different sections.

Sharpless. This berry is very popular in some localities. Plant vigorous and healthy. Berries large; color clear, light red; flesh firm, fine quality. Requires a deep, rich soil.

Timbrel. This berry is highly recommended in the east, but is too far from home to do well here. We still grow it for our eastern trade.

Tennessee. (Per.) New. A strong, healthy plant. Said to be as large as Bubach, and earlier. Fruit bright red, firm; ripens second early.

Warfield. (Imp.) Plant healthy, hardy and productive; dark foliage; a great plant-maker. Fruit medium size, dark red to the center; quality best. Always commands highest price.



Sharpless.

MONEY IN STRAWBERRIES.

In the summer of 1897, H. O. Baker, of Independence, Mo., marketed 5,064 quarts of Strawberries from less than three-fourths of an acre of land, and sold them for \$350.

FRUIT AS MEDICINE.

(Philadelphia Times.)

Why for ages have people eaten apple sauce with their roast goose and sucking pig? Simply because the acids and peptones in the fruit assist in digesting the fats so abundant in this kind of food. For the same reason at the end of a heavy dinner we eat our cooked fruit, and when we want their digestive action even more developed we take them after dinner in their natural uncooked state as dessert. In the past ages instinct has taught men to do this; to-day science tell us that fruit should be eaten as an aid to digestion of other foods much more than it is now. Cultivated fruits, such as apples, pears, cherries, strawberries, grapes, etc., contain on analysis very similar proportions of the same ingredients, which are about 1 per cent of malic and other acids and 1 per cent of flesh-forming albuminoids, with over 80 per cent of water. Digestion depends upon the action of pepsin in the stomach. Only lately even royalty has been taking lemon juice in tea instead of sugar, and lemon juice has been prescribed largely by physicians to help weak digestion, simply because these acids exist very abundantly in the lemon.



$\frac{2}{3}$
SIZE

Kansas.

RASPBERRIES.

Black Varieties.

Eureka. (New.) From Ohio. A strong competitor of the Kansas. Large as the Gregg, earlier, good shipper, hardier and more productive. Medium early.

Everbearing. (New.) Possibly Child's Everbearing. This Raspberry has fruited in this vicinity for several years, and was brought here from Pennsylvania. It is much earlier than the Gault, ripening with the Souhegan. Fruit large, glossy black; good quality; very productive, continuing to bear at intervals until frost; hardy. A valuable variety for the garden or market.

Gault Everbearing. (New.) A valuable market variety, and a perpetual bearer. Ripens a crop of fine berries at the time of the Gregg, and continues bearing on young wood until killed by frost. Berries large and firm, beautiful black, fine rich flavor.

Gregg. The leading late black cap, and a popular market sort. Canes of strong, vigorous growth and very productive. Berries very large, covered with heavy bloom; firm, meaty, and of fine

flavor. It requires good, strong soil to produce best results, and responds liberally to generous treatment.

Hilborn. Originated in Canada; hardy, vigorous and productive, and has hardy blossoms. The fruit is nearly the size of the Gregg, jet black, and of the best quality. It ripens nearly a week later than Tyler or Souhegan, and bears a long time.

Hopkins. Originated at Kansas City. An improvement upon the old Mammoth Cluster. It has been considered the best of early black caps, but is being superseded by the Kansas in the West.

Kansas. Originated at Lawrence, Kansas. Medium early; good quality. Large as the Gregg; handsome black color; a strong grower, hardy and productive. It has been before the public several years, and is being planted as a commercial berry more each year. We recommend it.

Progress. From New Jersey. Early, large, immensely productive; canes the hardiest we have ever seen. If you want berries every year, and plenty of them, plant Progress.

Red Raspberries.



Columbian.

Columbian. New. A decided improvement over the Shaffer, of the same type and color. A wonderfully strong grower and producer. We have fruited it the last two years, and it is the most prolific bearer we have ever seen. It propagates from tips, and does not sucker. It has so far sustained all the claims made by the originator. Fruit large to very large, firm; dark red, bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem, and will dry on the bush if not picked. Does not crumble when picked; a sweet and high flavor when ripe. A fine canning berry and an excellent shipper. Fruiting season very uniform, and lasting about a month. June 25 to last of August.

Cuthbert. A remarkably strong grower. Berries very large, conical; rich crimson; very handsome; a good shipper; flavor sweet, rich, luscious. An old and popular sort; not quite hardy here.

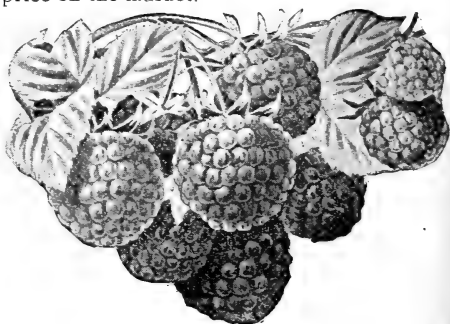
Hansell. Very early, moderate grower; a beautiful red berry; fine size, excellent quality.

Loudon. (New.) From Wisconsin. Plants hardier and more vigorous than Cuthbert; begins to ripen with the Cuthbert, and continues longer. Berries larger, firmer and of brighter color; clings to the stem and never crumbles. A fine shipper and good market berry; very productive and of fine quality. This berry is doing exceedingly well with us.

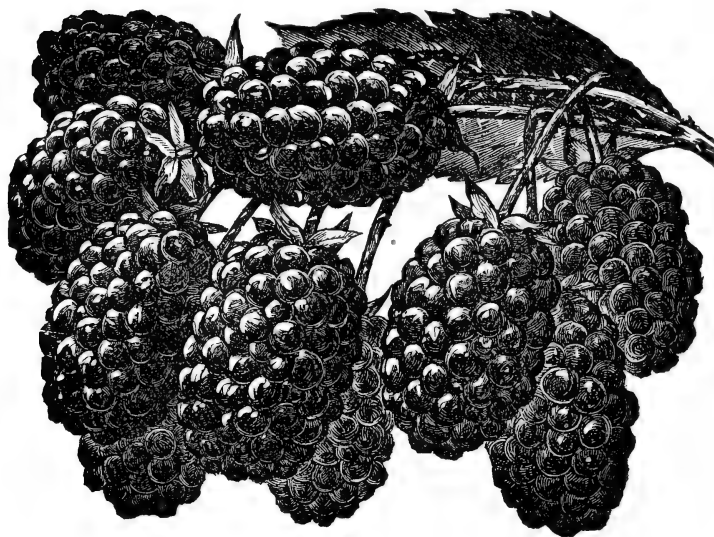
Miller Red. (New.) Here is an instance of one of the good things of life which has been kept from the public for some years by a few growers, who preferred to market the fruit rather than sell the plants. This berry has been fruited for some years past, and would probably have remained in seclusion for a long time to come if it had not been brought to public notice by a few enterprising fruit men, who desired that the horticultural world should know more of its good qualities and reap some of the profits thereof. It has been tested alongside most of the older varieties for several seasons, and we highly recommend it as the best early red Raspberry; bright red color, which it holds after picking, bringing the highest market rates. Stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not as tall as Cuthbert, but well adapted to carry its immense load of berries. Berries large as Cuthbert; hold their size to end of season; round, bright red; core small, do not crumble; the firmest and best shipper; rich, fruity flavor. Commences to ripen with the earliest; is very productive.

Golden Queen. A beautiful large, golden-yellow berry; canes hardy; a strong grower, very productive, and valuable for the home garden.

Twack. Canes short, hardy; berry very firm; early, always bringing a good price on the market.



Miller Red.

*Erie.*

BLACKBERRIES.

Ancient Briton. Origin Wisconsin. Vigorous grower, hardy, very prolific. Fruit large; large stems, high quality. This berry has done well on my grounds the past two years, and we regard it as one of the best in quality. Medium to late in ripening.

Early Harvest. A very early, attractive, black, glossy berry; very firm and a good shipper. A medium strong grower, very productive. Canes sometimes injured by extreme cold winters. Ripens here with Gregg raspberry.

Eldorado. (New.) From Ohio. Canes strong; has proved to be hardy with me; very productive. Fruit large, jet black, sweet, melting and juicy. We consider this a very valuable berry for both home use and market.

Erie. Fruit large, of good quality. Plant hardy, vigorous and productive; early. Very valuable for early market and home use.

Freed. From Ohio. As hardy as an oak tree. Needs severe pruning and good cultivation to make the fruit large; under good cultivation we consider it a profitable market variety. Quality of the best. Ripens rather late.

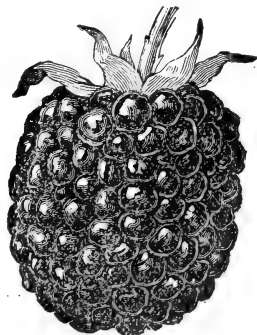
Minnewaski, or Uncle Tom. New. This is the largest berry we have; good quality. Always commands highest price on the market; has proved to be hardy with us so far. Canes strong; season medium. A valuable market sort.

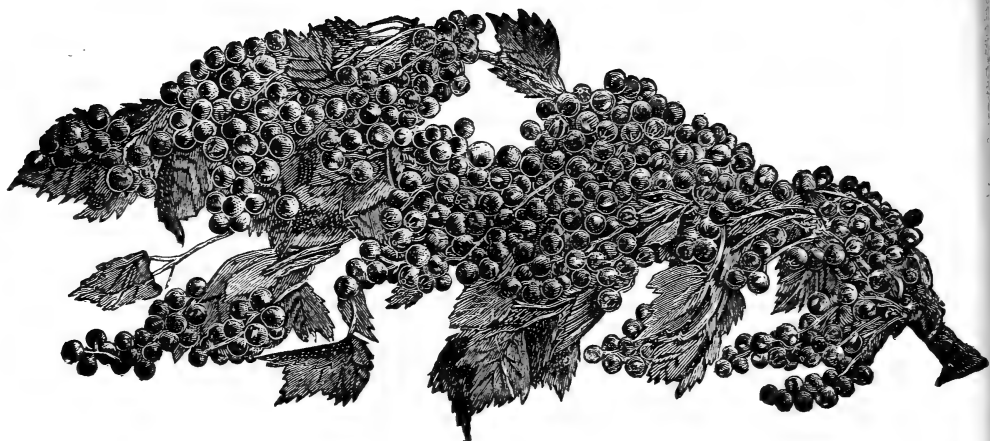
Ohmer. (New.) This berry was introduced by Mr. Ohmer, of Ohio, the great small-fruit grower. It is a strong grower, healthy and hardy so far. Fruit large, fine flavor; very productive. Ripens medium early, and continues late in the season.

Snyder. A well-known berry. Extremely hardy and very productive; ripens after Early Harvest. A valuable market sort.

Taylor. An old and well-known variety, ripening just after Snyder. Bears in clusters. Quality good to best. Productive.

□ **Lucretia Dewberry.** Fruit very large, luscious, handsome, and generally sells for double the price of blackberries. A strong-grower, hardy and productive. Ripens here June 25, and continues in fruiting a long time.

*Minnewaski.*



CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES.

When I first came to Missouri, in 1869, it was generally conceded that we could not grow Currants and Gooseberries successfully, but as the new began to wear off, and the soil became more compact, they began to thrive with partial shade, and now we do not hesitate to recommend them as two of our most profitable small fruits, especially when planted in a cherry orchard, where they have partial shade and wind-break. Below we give a list of varieties which, in our opinion, are the best adapted to our soil and climate.

CURRANTS.



Fay's Prolific. This valuable variety was introduced by Geo. S. Josselyn, a reliable fruit-grower of New York, and has become quite popular in the West. It is now planted quite extensively for the market. Bush a strong, vigorous grower, very productive; bunch long, and the berries hold their size well to the end of the bunch; double the size of Red Dutch, and contain less acid. Ripens here June 10.

North Star. From Minnesota. This variety appears to me to be an improved Red Dutch. A stronger grower; bunch larger; a grand bearer, and I think it will eventually replace that old and popular sort.

La Versailles. An old French variety resembling the Cherry; of large size, great beauty and productiveness.

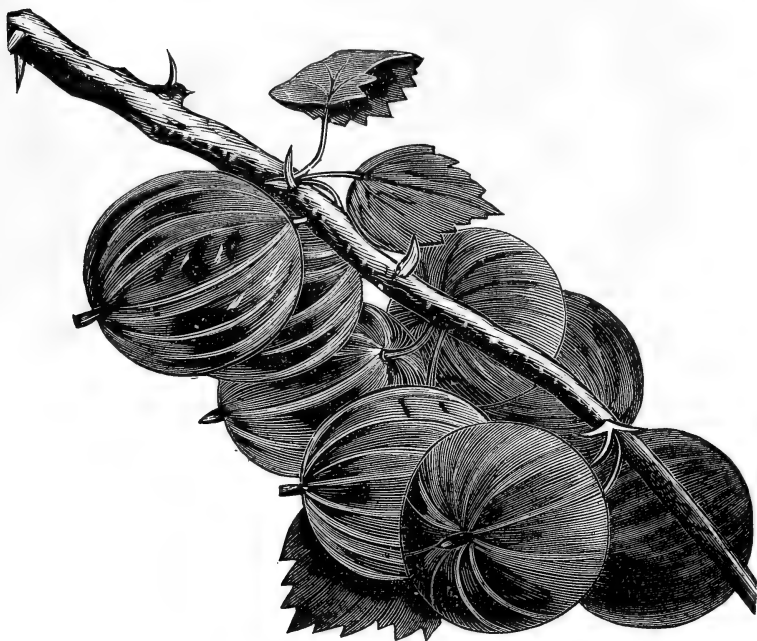
Pomona. (New.) From Indiana. This Currant was first introduced to the public in 1897, and the originators claim it has missed but one crop in 18 years. It has a record of the largest yield per acre. Plant a vigorous grower, healthy, and the most productive; berry of good size, beautiful, clear bright, almost transparent, red; very attractive; quality best and sweetest. We have great confidence in this berry, coming, as it does, from Albertson & Hobbs.

Red Dutch. An old and popular sort, of good quality; long bunch; very productive.

White Grape. Large, prolific; valuable for jelly. Another old sort which does well here.

Crandall. Origin Kansas. A strong, rapid grower; hardy, and immensely productive. Fruit large, bluish black, but distinct from, and has no trace of the odor of, the European Black Currant. Very valuable for culinary purposes, either for pies or sauce, green or ripe, and when ripe it makes a delicious jelly. July 15.

Cherry. Large, red; quite acid; bunch short; plant vigorous and productive. A well-known variety.

*Downing.*

GOOSEBERRIES.

Downing. A seedling of the Houghton. Fruit large, roundish; light green, with distinct veins; skin smooth; flesh rather soft, juicy and very good. Vigorous and productive; very thorny.

Houghton. An American variety of medium size, very productive; few thorns. Fruit smooth; red; tender and very good. A profitable market variety.

Industry. An English variety of very large size and good flavor. It does not stand our hot sun, but succeeds in a shady, damp place.

Oregon, or Champion. (New.) From Oregon. Fruit large, light green, hairy, sweet; very good. Bears very young.

Pearl. (New.) From Canada. Resembles Downing in color and quality, but is larger, and said to be more productive.

Smith's Improved. Large; pale, greenish yellow; sweet and of excellent quality. Plant vigorous, healthy and hardy.

Red Jacket. (New.) Very prolific, hardy and free from mildew. A strong grower. Berries very large and of superior quality.

Spineless Gooseberries.

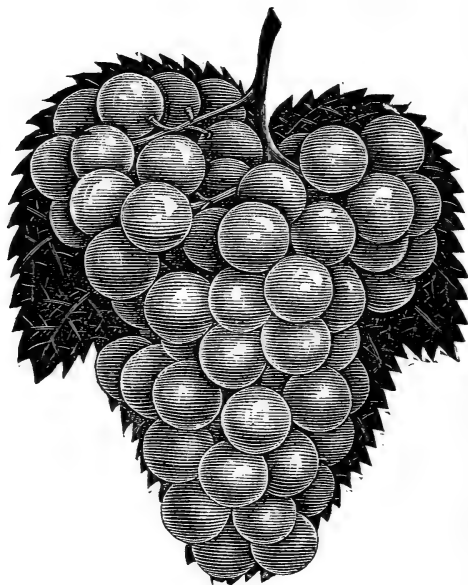
Originated in France. After making a close study of this class of Gooseberries, we have decided to introduce them to our patrons in a limited way, and we would like them to be given a thorough trial. They are entirely free from thorns, are of very large size, sometimes measuring one inch in diameter, and are very productive. The facilities offered in these Gooseberries for the gathering of the fruit without tearing and pricking the hands and arms are very apparent, and these advantages cannot be over-rated. We have selected two of the varieties which we consider the best, and give the originator's description.

Souvenir de Billard. A heavy bearer. The skin of the berry is rose or deep wine-red, thick, leathery and very resistant; is excessively fertile, and gives fruit in bunches.

Edouard Lefort. Fruit perfectly smooth and oboval, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. A splendid variety, vigorous; thick skin, which renders the fruit entire and good for transportation.

GRAPES.

Black Varieties.



Brighton.

Champion. Vine vigorous and productive; extremely hardy; bunch large, compact, shouldered, handsome; berry round and bluish black; medium quality. Valued for its earliness. Ripens here August 5 to 10.

Concord. Hardy, healthy, vigorous, productive, fairly good quality. An old,

popular commercial variety, which has taken the lead for 50 years, but in my opinion will be superseded by the Worden. Season here last of August to September 1.

Campbell's Early. (New.) The originator claims more for this Grape than any other before the public. Vine vigorous and healthy as Concord; ripens with Moore's Early. Bunch large, shouldered; berries large, black, with blue bloom; flavor rich, without foxiness; flesh meaty, sweet to the center; small seeds.

Norton's Virginia. Bunch long, compact, shouldered; berry small, black; ripens late; vine vigorous, healthy. Valuable as a red wine Grape. Difficult to propagate.

Moore's Early. Vine moderately vigorous, healthy; bunch compact and seldom shouldered. Its large size and earliness render it desirable as a market Grape.

Telegraph. Bunch medium, very compact, shouldered; berry medium; black, with blue bloom; flesh juicy, with very little pulp; spicy and of good quality. Vine healthy, vigorous; a reliable bearer. Second early, ripening here August 10. 1 1/2

Worden. A seedling of the Concord. Vine vigorous, hardy, very productive; bunch large, compact, shouldered, handsome; berry large; black, with blue bloom. Of much better quality than the Concord, and ripens 10 days earlier. We have fruited this Grape for 15 years, and can recommend it as the best Grape in our list for family use and market.

Red Grapes.

Brighton. Vine hardy here, except in extreme cold winters; rapid grower; moderately productive; bunch medium to large, shouldered; berries medium to large, light red, changing to a dark red when fully ripe; quality good to best; ripens early. Valuable as a table or early market variety, and one of the very best of all the red varieties.

Delaware. Vine a poor grower; bunch and berry small; quality best for table and wine. Ripens here about September 1.

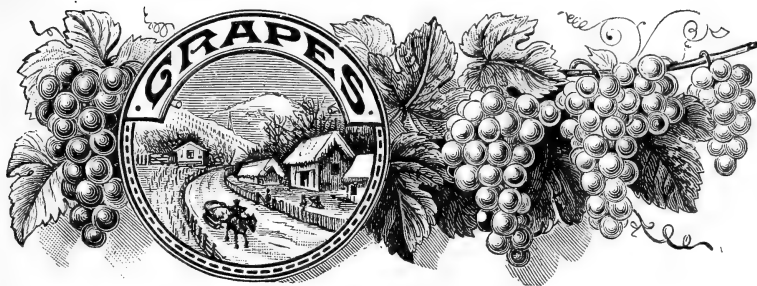
Woodruff Red. (New.) Vine vigorous, healthy, very productive, ironclad constitution; bunch and berries very large and attractive in color; fruit of good quality; ripens early and keeps long. Valuable for table, market and wine.

AN EGYPTIAN CUSTOM.

It Mystified Herodotus, but Modern Investigation Fully Explains It.

(Washington Post.)

More than 1,000 years ago Herodotus observed a remarkable custom in Egypt, says Professor Drummond. At certain seasons of the year the Egyptians went into the desert, cut off branches from the wild palm, and, bringing them back to their gardens, waved them over the flowers of the date palm. Why they performed this ceremony they did not know, but they knew that if they neglected it the date crop would be poor or wholly lost. Herodotus offers the quaint explanation, that along with these branches there came from the desert certain flies possessed of a "vivific virtue," which somehow lent an exuberant fertility to the dates. But the true rationale to the incantation is now explained. Palm trees, like human beings, are male and female. The garden plants, the date bearers, were females, the desert plants were males, and the waving of the branches over the females meant the transference of the fertilizing pollen from the one to the other.



White Grapes.

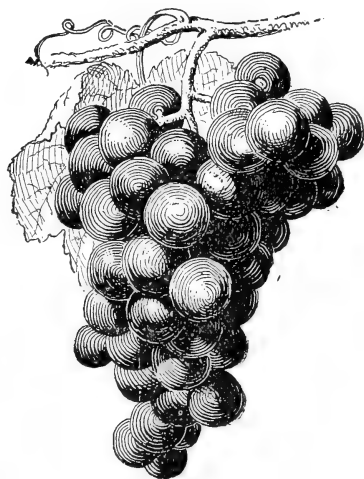
Elvira. Bunch small and very compact; pale green, with white blossom, sometimes tinged with red, skin very thin and transparent. Vine very vigorous, healthy, hardy and productive. Ripens a week later than Concord.

Goethe, or Rogers' No. 1. Vine a vigorous grower; bunches medium to large, not quite compact, occasionally shouldered; berries very large, oblong, of a yellowish green, sometimes blotched with pale red toward the sun and entirely red when fully ripe; skin thin; flesh tender, melting; few seeds; sweet, with a peculiar, delicious aroma; valuable for both table and wine. Ripens here about September 15.

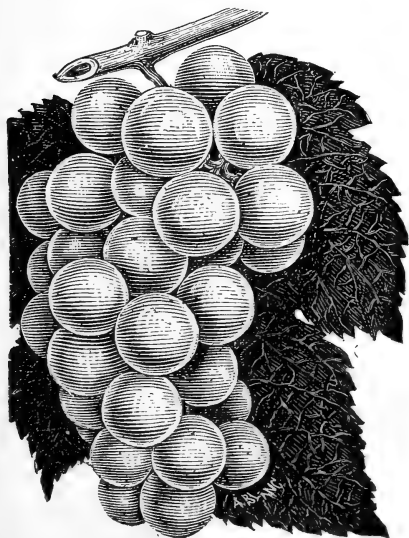
Moore's Diamond. (New.) A seedling of the Concord, fertilized by Iona. The vine is a vigorous grower, very productive and hardy; bunch large, handsome, compact, often double shouldered; berries medium size; color a delicate

greenish white, with amber tinge; flesh tender, with few seeds, juicy, sprightly, sweet. Judge Miller says it is the best white outdoor Grape we have. It has done exceedingly well with us.

Martha. Bunch and berry medium, moderately compact, shouldered; color greenish white, pale yellow when fully ripe; skin thin; flesh tender, sweet; few seeds. Good for table and wine; ripens with Concord; moderate grower.



Agawam.

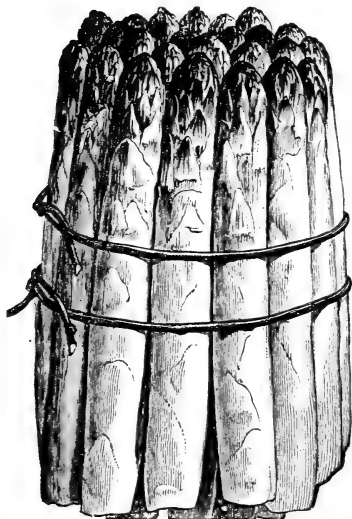


Moore's Diamond.

Niagara. Vine vigorous, productive; bunch medium to large, compact, sometimes shouldered; berry large, pale green, changing to pale yellow; flesh tender, sweet, pleasant.

Pocklington. Vine a medium strong grower, hardy; clusters large, showy; berries large, pale green, with yellow tinge, golden color when fully ripe. Ripens after Concord.

Agawam, Salem, Catawba, Perkins, Isabella.

*Asparagus.**Rhubarb.*

GARDEN ESCULENT ROOTS.

ASPARAGUS.

We recommend planting in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide and 6 inches apart in the row. With good cultivation in the summer and top-dressing in the winter, you will have plenty of Asparagus by the first of April. We consider this the earliest and one of the best vegetables grown.

Palmetto. This valuable variety comes from South Carolina. It is larger, earlier and a better yielder than the Conover's Colossal, an old favorite.

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the best early products of the garden. Valuable for pies, sauce and canning. Should be planted in rich, deep soil, 3 or 4 feet apart each way.

Linnaeus. Large and early; tender. One of the best.

Victoria. Grows very large and long. A valuable market variety.

We can also supply the following list of garden roots: **Horse-Radish, Peppermint, Sage.**

AMERICAN APPLES IN EUROPE.

An Enormous Market Made in the Last Year—Growers Astonished.

(Washington News Dispatch.)

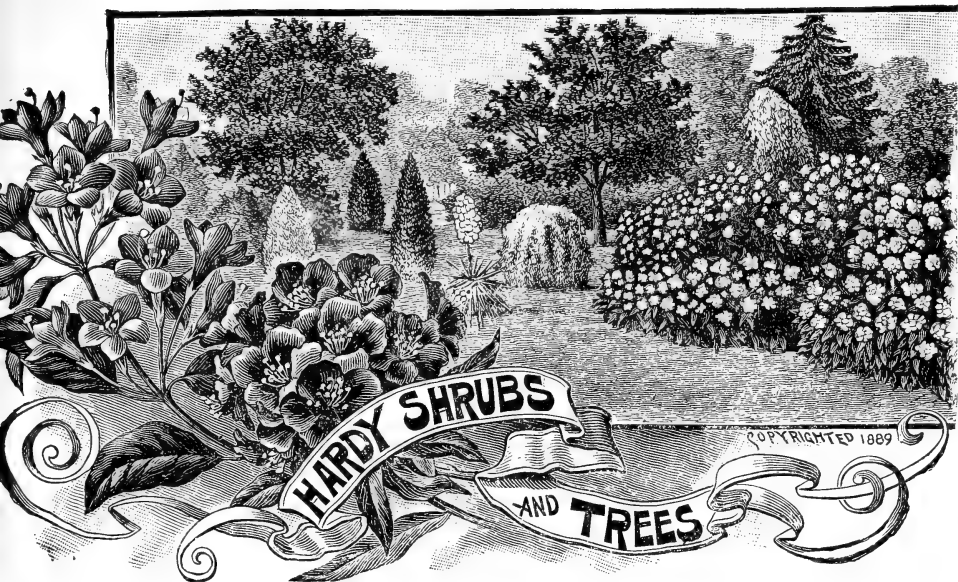
Reports coming to the State Department from Europe show that the American apple made an enormous market for itself there last year.

Frank Mason, United States Consul General at Frankfort, declares that the victory has been one of superior quality rather than mere cheapness, and says the agricultural papers in Germany make the astonishing statement that no less than six million double centners of our apples, more than twenty times the import of any previous season, came into Germany last year. The Consul General thinks this gain of a great market may be made permanent if certain precautions which he notes are made by American shippers.

MEDICINAL USES OF APPLES.

(Southwest Fruit Orchard.)

The acids of the apple are of singular use for men of sedentary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action, these acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions and other allied troubles. Some such experience must have led to the custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose, and like dishes. The malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat. It is also a fact that such ripe fruits as the apple, the pear and the plum, when taken ripe and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach rather than provoke it.



In shrubs we only carry the choicest varieties, that do well on open ground. If carefully planted they will do well with but little cultivation; and, by making a good selection, flowers can be had during the entire season, but the greatest show is to be expected in the spring and early summer.

ALMOND.

Double Rose-flowering.
Double White-flowering.

ALTHÆA, or ROSE OF SHARON.

These are fine shrubs, valuable because of their blooming late in the fall, when nearly all other shrubs are out of bloom.

CALYCANTHUS.

(Sweet-scented Shrub.)

An interesting shrub, having a rare and peculiar fragrance of wood and flowers. Its blooms are abundant and of a peculiar chocolate color.

DEUTZIAS.

Crenata fl. pl. Flowers double, white, tinged with pink, in racemes 4 or 5 inches long; one of our finest hardy shrubs. Last of May.

Candidissima. A very valuable variety of strong growth, producing its pure white double flowers in abundance.

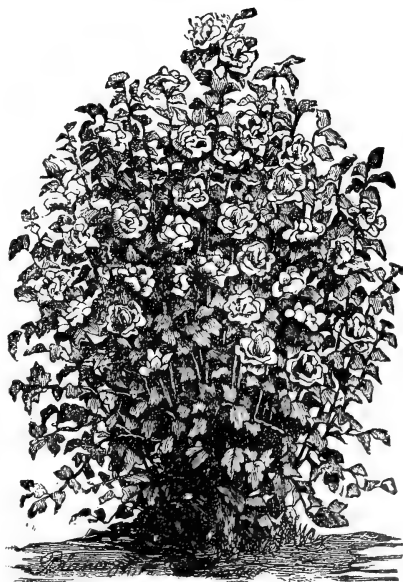
ELÆAGNUS LONGIPES.

Dwarf habit; foliage dark green above, silvery white beneath; yellow flowers; fruit oblong, bright red, covered with small white dots; edible, and makes a delicious sauce when cooked. Valuable on account of the ornamental character of the fruit.

HONEYSUCKLES, UPRIGHT.

Red Tartarian. Beautiful pink and rose-colored blossoms in June.

White Tartarian. Flowers white; blooms in May and June.



Althæa, or Rose of Sharon.



Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora.

**HYDRANGEA PANICULATA
GRANDIFLORA.**

A fine shrub, blooming from July to November; large, showy panicles of white flowers in the greatest profusion; it is quite hardy, and altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly on the lawn or in the margin of masses; to produce the largest flowers it should be pruned severely in the spring and the ground enriched.

PRIVET OVALIFOLIUM.

(California Privet.)

A vigorous, hardy variety, of fine habit and foliage, nearly evergreen. Makes a desirable ornamental shrub as well as hedge. Panicles of white flowers by the first of July.

PURPLE FRINGE.

A beautiful, distinct, large shrub, much admired for its long, feathery flower stalks, which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke.

WHITE FRINGE.

A very showy shrub, with beautiful, large, glossy foliage and delicate fringe-like white flowers.

PRUNUS PISSARDII.

The finest purple-leaved small tree or shrub of recent introduction. The young branches are a very dark purple. The leaves when young are a lustrous crimson, changing to a dark purple, and they retain this beautiful tint till they drop, late in autumn. It transplants easily, and is worthy of wide dissemination. Flowers small, white, single, covering the tree.

QUINCE, JAPAN (Cydonia), SCARLET.

Has bright scarlet-crimson flowers in great profusion early in spring.

SPIRÆA.

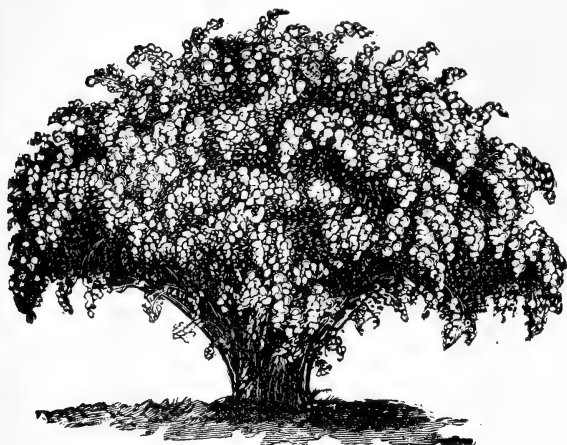
The Spiræas are all elegant shrubs of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months, commencing in June.

Billardii. Rose color; blooms in large panicles, and continues in bloom two or three months.

Callosa. A pink-flowering variety of strong habit; very fine.

Callosa alba. A white-flowering variety of dwarf habit; blooms from June till frost.

Bumalda. A very handsome species from Japan. Habit dwarf, but vigorous; foliage narrow; flowers rose-colored, appearing in great profusion during midsummer and autumn.

*Spiræa Van Houttei.***SPIRÆA**, continued.

Prunifolia flore-pleno (Double-flowering Plum-leaved). Very beautiful; its flowers are like white daisies. From Japan. Blooms in May.

Van Houttei. One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spiræas, having pure white clusters or panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy. May.

SYRINGA (Philadelphus).

All the species and varieties of the Syringa, or Lilac, have white flowers, many of them quite fragrant. Bloom in May.

Aurea (Golden-leaved Syringa). A very pretty plant of medium size, with golden yellow foliage. It keeps its color the entire season, and will be found valuable for creating pleasing and striking contrasts with purple-leaved shrubs.

Cordata. Leaves heart-shaped; flowers large, pure white.

Coronarius (Garland Syringa). A well-known shrub, with pure white, sweet-scented flowers; one of the first to flower.

Double Lilac (Lemoinei flore-pleno). A new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

Double Purple.

Double Red.

Double White, with pink center.

Flore-pleno (Double-flowering Syringa). A variety with partially double, very fragrant flowers; does not bloom much.

SYRINGA, continued.

Large-flowered (Grandiflorus). A conspicuous, showy kind, with large flowers and irregular branches.

Large-flowering White (Alba grandiflora). A beautiful variety; has very large, pure white panicles of flowers. Considered the best.

Variegated-leaved Double Purple. Leaves variegated; very fine.

VIBURNUM.

Snow Ball (Sterilis). A well known favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of white flowers in May.

Plicatum (Plicate Viburnum). A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan. Flowers pure white, in very large globular heads; leaves plicated, of very dark and rich green.

WEIGELA (Diervilla).

Beautiful shrubs that bloom in June. The flowers are produced in so great profusion as almost entirely to hide the foliage. They are very desirable for the border or for grouping, and also as specimen plants for the lawn.

Amabilis, or **Splendens**. Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in autumn; a great acquisition.

*Syringa.*

*Weigela.***WIEGELA, continued.**

Candida. This is the very best of all white flowering Weigelas. It produces a great profusion of pure white flowers in June, and continues to bloom through the entire summer.

Desboisii. A beautiful variety, with deep rose-colored flowers, resembling *Rosea*, but much darker. One of the darkest and best.

Hortensis Nivea. Flowers pure white, retaining their purity during the whole time of flowering; foliage large; habit vigorous; a very profuse bloomer.

Rosea. An elegant shrub, with fine, rose-colored leaves. Introduced from China by Mr. Fortune, and considered one of the finest plants he has discovered. Quite hardy; blooms in May.

Variegated-leaved. Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

Honeysuckles and Other Hardy Vines.

HONEYSUCKLES.

For real home vines, to be near you, climbing over your windows and doorways, there is nothing prettier than fine, sweet-scented Honeysuckles; the foliage is pretty, neat and clean, the flowers almost continuous, and their fragrance delicious. The varieties described below are the very best.

Honeysuckle Hedges.

Some of our friends have conceived the idea of planting Honeysuckles along the division fences, and it is wonderful what pretty hedges they make. Iron or wire fences are the best, but almost any kind is soon covered with a mantle of living green, making a very pretty and cheap border for lawns, drives, parks, cemeteries, etc. Other climbing vines will answer the same purpose, but the sweet-scented Honeysuckles are both fragrant and beautiful. They should be planted 2 feet apart.

Hall's Japan. An almost evergreen Honeysuckle of great value, being entirely hardy and of strong, vigorous growth. Flowers very fragrant, pure white, changing to yellow; produced in profusion from May till December.

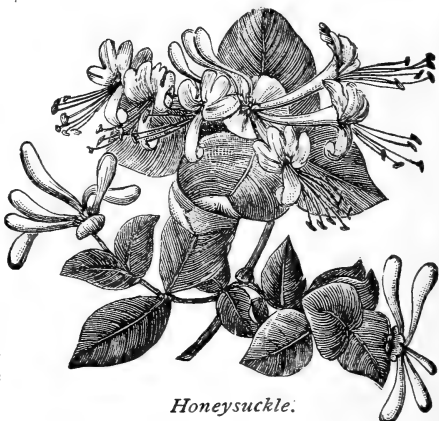
Halleana. Color white, changing to yellow; very fragrant. Blooms from June till November.

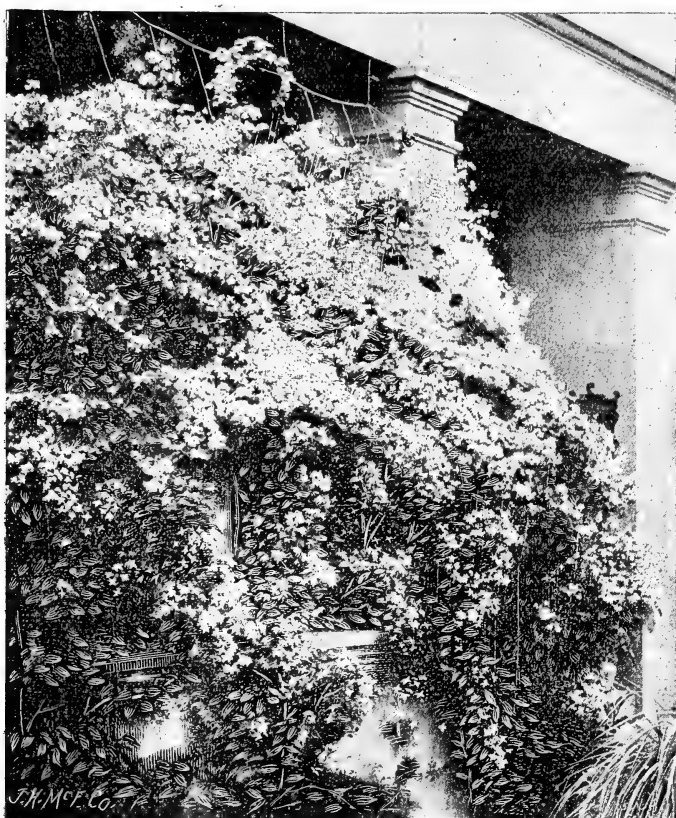
Scarlet Trumpet. A strong, rapid grower, with an abundance of bright scarlet flowers, which, though strikingly handsome, are not fragrant.

BOSTON IVY.

(*Ampelopsis Veitchii*.)

A beautiful hardy climbing plant, of Japanese origin. This is one of the finest climbers we know of for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it with overlapping leaves, which form a mass of foliage; fresh, deep green in summer, changing to bright shades of crimson and yellow in autumn; hardy.

*Honeysuckle.*

*Clematis Paniculata.***CLEMATIS.**

Henryi. Creamy white, large and fine; very hardy and strong-growing.

Madame Baron-Veillard. Single: light rose, with lilac shading; flowers large and very handsome; the plant is a strong, vigorous grower.

Paniculata. Single white; of extremely rapid growth, with large, dark, shining green foliage, and a profusion of flowers which are small, but borne in large panicles and delightfully fragrant; after flowering, the seed-pods assume a bronze tint, contrasting finely with the dark foliage.

Jackmanni. The flowers when fully expanded are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet-purple, with a rich, velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until frost. The strongest grower and best bloomer.

SILK VINE.

A graceful, rapid-growing vine, with dark, glossy foliage; velvety brown flowers.

CINNAMON VINE.

A magnificent hardy vine of rapid growth, with very large, heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers resembling a miniature pipe; splendid for archways or verandas.

WISTARIA.

This is one of the most popular of our hardy vines, growing very rapidly, climbing to a height of 50 feet or more; when in bloom is truly magnificent. It flowers in early spring, in long, drooping racemes, resembling in size and shape a bunch of grapes.

Chinese (*Sinensis*). Flowers in clusters; pale blue; sometimes gives a second crop of flowers in the fall.

Sinensis alba. Flowers borne in long, drooping clusters, as in the blue variety; pure white in color, making a most striking and elegant contrast.

Miscellaneous Hardy Plants.

The following are the very best of these useful plants, which are exceedingly valuable on account of their hardiness, easy culture and showy appearance. They will live all winter in the open ground, and bloom freely every year. We name some leading sorts.

GERMAN IRIS.

These are hardy, early-blooming plants; very attractive, making an excellent border. The clumps spread rapidly, and present a bright, neat appearance. We have 15 varieties, including all the different shades and colors.

JAPAN IRIS.

One of our most striking varieties, blooming late, after the German Iris is gone. Color a deep royal blue.

LILIES.

Lilies are entirely hardy, and with few exceptions quite fragrant and exceedingly beautiful. They should be planted where they will not be disturbed, as they improve each year.

Auratum. A gold-banded Lily from Japan. Very large flowers and vanilla-like-perfume.

Lancifolium album. A pure white variety from Japan.

Double Tiger Lily. Bright orange-scarlet, with dark spots. A very strong-growing, showy variety.



Lilium auratum.

Lily-of-the-Valley. Flowers in great profusion early in the spring. Delicate bell-shaped, fragrant white flowers. Adapted to shady locations.

PHLOX. (Perennial.)

This is one of our choicest, hardy plants, easy to cultivate. Blooms in very showy trusses. Colors range from pure white to a dark crimson. Blooms in July and August, sometimes continuing to do so till frost.



Yucca filamentosa.

PÆONIAS.

These are beautiful, showy and easily cultivated plants, blooming in May and June. They should have a place in every garden. We offer the best sorts, varying in color from pure white, straw color, salmon, flesh color and blush, to lilac and deep rose.

TULIPS.

These should be planted in beds 4 inches deep, and they will bloom early in the spring, after which the beds can be planted to geraniums or some other plants, leaving the bulbs in the ground to bloom another year. Our list includes nearly all the colors.

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA.

A tropical-looking plant, with long narrow leaves that remain green the entire year. It throws up a strong flower stem in summer, three or four feet high, bearing a large spike of creamy white, bell-shaped flowers, that retain their beauty a long time. The leaves form a rosette at the base of the plant, as shown in the accompanying illustration, and this, with the upright flower-stem, with its rich burden of handsome blooms in beautiful clusters, renders it a charming ornament to the city door-yard or lawn. It well repays any attention the lover of flowers may bestow on it, and deserves to be more generally grown. Hardy.

Hardy Ornamental and Weeping Trees.

This list embraces trees suitable for shade and ornamental purposes. We do not think anything improves the comfort and increases the value of a home like a few shade trees set in either groups or rows. Below we give a list for either a large or small place, and for street planting:

ASH.

White. A rapid-growing native tree, valuable for planting in the streets or in parks.

European Mountain. A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular; large clusters of white flowers in May, and covered from July till winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

BIRCH, CUT-LEAVED WEEPING.

This is considered one of the finest weeping ornamental trees. Tall, slender yet vigorous growth; graceful, drooping habit; sheds its bark annually, changing from a dark brown when young to a silvery white when grown.

BOX ELDER, or ASH-LEAVED MAPLE.

A fine, rapid-growing tree; handsome foliage; spreading habit; very hardy.

CATALPA SPECIOSA.

More upright and symmetrical in growth than the common Catalpa, and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, etc. A very ornamental and valuable tree.

CHESTNUT, AMERICAN SWEET.

Unrivalled for its beauty. When grown in the open ground it assumes an elegant, symmetrical form. The foliage is dark and glossy, and makes a nice, cool shade. The Chestnut thrives well on any soil except a wet one. When nursery-grown it bears transplanting well, and once established makes a rapid growth, bearing in about eight years.

WHITE-FLOWERING, or HORSE CHESTNUT.

Makes a very symmetrical ornamental tree, with large spikes of handsome, double white flowers in May.

ELM, AMERICAN WHITE.

This tree seems to adapt itself to all soils and climates, making a very desirable street or lawn tree. Leaves dark and thick, making an elegant shade. Moderate grower; drooping habit. Very good.

LINDEN, AMERICAN.

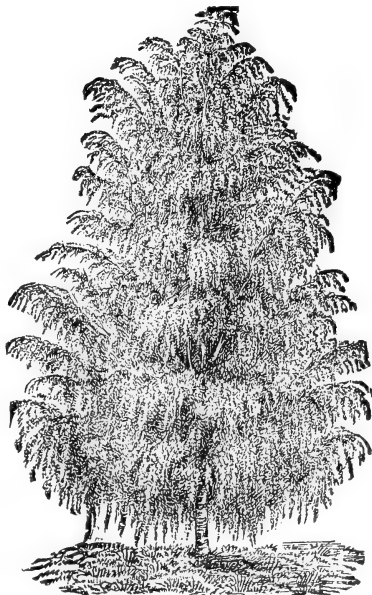
A large native, rapid-growing tree; large leaves; fragrant flowers in May. Fine for street or lawn.

MULBERRY.

Hicks' Everbearing. Tree a fine grower, commencing to bear very young, and continues to bear longer than the ordinary black Mulberry. A valuable variety.

Russian. Not as desirable fruit as our common varieties. Color of fruit varies, but is generally black. Continues in fruiting a long time, making a very desirable food for the birds, saving our other fruits. A rapid grower; requires severe pruning. Timber valuable for cabinet work, and makes a desirable fence post. It also makes a fine hedge or wind-break.

Teas' Weeping. This is acknowledged to be one of the best weeping ornamental trees we have. Long, slender branches, drooping to the ground. Vigorous, healthy, and bears transplanting well, but is very difficult to propagate.



Birch, Cut-leaved,

*Carolina Poplar.***MAPLE.**

Norway. A distinct foreign variety, with large, broad leaves of a deep rich green. A slow grower; makes a beautiful lawn tree.

Silver-leaved, or Soft Maple. Tree a very rapid grower; makes a desirable street or lawn tree, and, when cut back every two or three years, it makes a fine shade. Very valuable for streets and highways.

Sugar, or Rock Maple. A very popular American tree, of fine form and foliage; ranked with the very best trees for lawn and avenue. Tree a very slow grower; nevertheless, we recommend planting it on account of its great beauty.

POPLAR.

Carolina. We regard this as the finest of the Poplar family. A vigorous, healthy,

native tree of rapid growth, pyramidal in form, with large, glossy leaves; valuable for park or street planting; free from insects, and will endure the smoke and gas of cities.

Balsam Poplar, or "Balm of Gilead."

Tree a rapid grower; spreading, pyramidal form; large, bright green leaves. The leaves and buds, when bruised, make a valuable ointment, and it is also used as a cosmetic. Planted largely on account of its rapid growth and freedom from insects and disease.

Lombardy. A variety well known and remarkable for its erect, rapid growth and tall spiny form.

TULIP TREE.

A magnificent native tree of tall, pyramidal habit, with broad, light green leaves and fragrant tulip-like flowers. Somewhat difficult to transplant, unless of small size and nursery grown.

PEACH.

Double White-flowering. Very ornamental. Flowers pure white and double; continues in bloom a long time; hardy.

Double Red-flowering. Flowers semi-double, bright red and very fine.

Poplar Peach. Growth and habit similar to the Lombardy poplar. Fruit medium size, white; freestone.

Blood-leaved. A variety with blood-red foliage; fruit red, medium size; good quality; very productive. Ripens in August.

WILLOW.

Kilmarnock Weeping. An exceedingly graceful tree, with glossy foliage and perfect umbrella head, unique in form. Vigorous and hardy. One of the most popular of this class.

Wisconsin Weeping. Of drooping habit; very hardy. Valuable on account of its ability to resist severe cold.

Ornamental Grasses.

Pampas Grass. A hardy, strong-growing variety, growing from 8 to 10 feet high the first season. Sometimes throws up 20 or 30 stalks. The plumes are a soft gray color; valuable for parlor ornaments; can be dyed any color desired.

Variegated Ribbon Grass. One of the prettiest hardy grasses, with handsomely striped foliage. Valuable for borders, and makes a fine clump-grass.

Evergreens.

Very valuable for ornamental purposes—hedges, wind-breaks, and shelter for live stock in the winter months. Evergreens can be moved best in April and May, and should be subject to as little exposure as possible. The soil should be well packed around the roots, as they must be planted with nearly all the foliage, making it an easy matter for the wind to move them out of position.

ARBOR VITÆ (Thuja).

American. A handsome tree of regular form and habit, growing to a height of 30 to 40 feet in 25 years. It makes a very fine tree; hardy and easily transplanted. Very valuable as an ornamental hedge or screen, as it bears severe pruning, and can be grown to any desired shape.

Hovey's Golden. A small tree, globular in form; foliage light green, with golden tinge; very compact; hardy.

Pyramidalis. An exceedingly beautiful, bright variety, resembling the Irish juniper in form; foliage deep green; color well retained in winter; hardy.

Siberian. A superb variety, similar to American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more compact in habit. It holds its color during the winter, and bears trimming well. Valuable for low hedging and single specimens.

FIR (Picea), BALSAM.

A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.



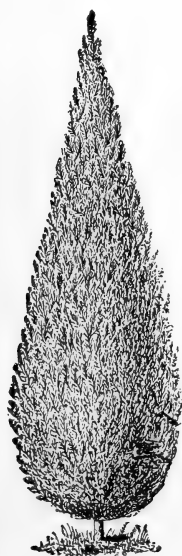
Norway Spruce.

JUNIPER.

Glaucous (Red Cedar). The compact, conical habit of this variety, combined with its silvery foliage, renders it very distinct and desirable.

Savin. A low, spreading tree, with handsome dark green foliage; very hardy, and suitable for lawns and cemeteries; can be pruned to any desirable shape, and made very ornamental.

Irish. Erect and formal in habit; foliage deep green and very compact, making a splendid column, sometimes 15 to 20 feet high; much used in cemeteries.



Juniper, Irish.

PINE.

Austrian, or Black. A remarkably robust, hardy, handsome, spreading tree; leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid.

Scotch. A fine, robust, rapidly-growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silvery green foliage.

White. The most ornamental of all our native Pines. Foliage light, delicate or silvery green; does well in the poorest soils.

SPRUCE.

Norway. A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit; remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets its age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches. Very popular, and deservedly so, and should be planted largely. One of the best evergreens for hedges.

American White. A tall tree, with compact branches and pretty light green foliage.

Colorado Blue. A very hardy variety from Colorado; varies in color from a dark green to a silver tint. Blue specimens are quite scarce, yet most beautiful when they become well established. Seems to do well in all situations. Considered one of the finest of ornamental evergreens.

Flowering Bulbs.

The following list of flowering bulbs require taking up in the fall before hard freezing, and should be kept in a dry cellar or cave until spring. They should be planted in the garden or in flower beds, where they can receive thorough cultivation, Plant in the spring, after vegetables begin to grow.



Canna.

CANNAS.

Alphonse Bouvier. This is one of the finest Cannas for outdoor bedding; blooms early, and is one continuous mass of crimson the entire season. Awarded the bronze medal at the World's Fair.

Florence Vaughan. We consider this the finest yellow spotted Canna ever seen. Flowers large; robust grower and flowers very freely. One of the best.

Madame Crozy. A grand variety of dwarf habit; flowers very large and showy; color crimson scarlet, bordered with yellow; fine bloomer.

DAHLIAS (Double).

Well known autumn-flowering plants, growing from 2 to 5 feet high, and producing a profusion of flowers of the most perfect and beautiful forms, varying in color from the purest white to the darkest maroon. A bed of Dahlias in full bloom forms one of the richest and most gorgeous spectacles with which nature can reward the grower for his labor and expense.

GLADIOLUS.

These are among the most showy and brilliant of all bulbous plants. Nature is nowhere more lavish of her paint than upon the flowers of the Gladiolus. They should be planted out of doors in the spring, never in the fall, as the bulbs will not stand freezing. By planting at intervals from May first to middle of June, a succession of flowers may be had from July to October.

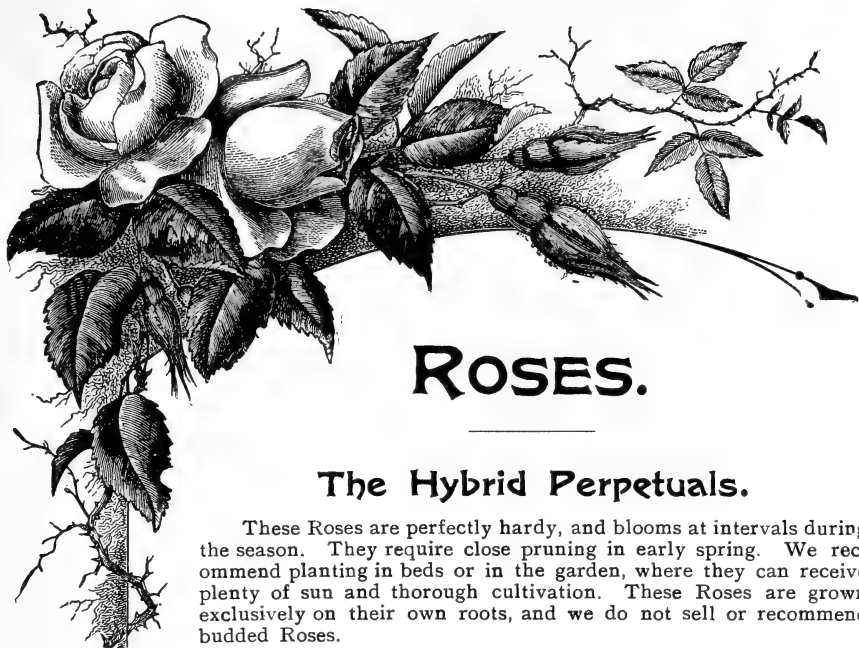
TUBEROSE (Double and Single).

Flowers very fragrant and handsome; the flower stems reach from 3 to 4 feet in height; it blooms in autumn.

Pearl. The value over the common variety of the Pearl Tuberose consists in its flowers being nearly double in size; imbricated like a rose. and in its dwarf habit, it growing only 18 inches to 2 feet high. In fragrance and color Pearl is the same as the common sort.



Gladiolus.



ROSES.

The Hybrid Perpetuals.

These Roses are perfectly hardy, and blooms at intervals during the season. They require close pruning in early spring. We recommend planting in beds or in the garden, where they can receive plenty of sun and thorough cultivation. These Roses are grown exclusively on their own roots, and we do not sell or recommend budded Roses.

Alfred Colomb. Bright carmine-crimson; very large, full and of fine globular form.

Anna de Diesbach. Bright rose color, very large and showy; particularly fine in bud; flowers slightly cupped. A vigorous grower; one of the best.

American Beauty. Flowers very large, of beautiful form, and very double; color a deep, rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France or the old-fashioned Damask Rose; a true ever-bloomer, each shoot producing a bud.

Coquette des Blancches. A finely formed, pure white Rose; occasionally shows light flesh when first opening; beautiful shell-shaped petals, evenly arranged. Flowers of good size, perfect, and of fine form and finish. One of the finest, freest and most beautiful of the white Hybrids. Very suitable for cemetery planting.

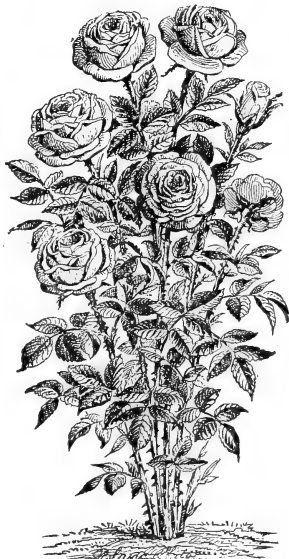
Captain Christy. Extra-large, flat flowers; color a lovely shade of pale peach, deepening at center to rosy crimson.

Caroline de Sansal. Clear brilliant rose, merging into rosy lilac, edged with bronze; large and sweet.

Duchess of Albany, or Red La France. This is a superb new Rose; resembles La France, but is more vigorous in growth and much deeper in color, hence the name Red La France seems very appropriate. It is a continuous bloomer, producing a great abundance of lovely buds and flowers all through the season.

General Jacqueminot. Bright, shining crimson, very rich and velvety; exceedingly brilliant and handsome; makes magnificent buds, and is highly esteemed as one of the best and most desirable for open ground and also for forcing.

General Washington. Bright shining crimson; flowers large, perfectly double; blooms the first season, almost constantly.



General Jacqueminot.

*La France.*

John Hopper. One of the most reliable and satisfactory Hybrid Perpetual Roses; flowers are large, very regular and full; color brilliant rose, changing to bright glowing pink, shaded with rich crimson; very sweet and a remarkably profuse bloomer.

La France. Perhaps no Rose is better known or more highly valued for general planting, both in open ground or under glass, than *La France*. It is a Hybrid Tea, but is usually classed with the Hybrid Perpetuals; very beautiful in form and color; an early and constant bloomer, producing a wonderful profusion of buds and flowers all through the growing season.

Louis van Houtte. Rich crimson, heavily shaded with maroon; a beautifully formed double flower.

Magna Charta. A splendid sort; bright, clear pink, flushed with violet-crimson; very sweet; flower extra large, fine form; very double and full; a free bloomer.

Mad. Charles Wood. Flowers of large size; color dazzling crimson; a constant bloomer.

Mrs. J. H. Laing. This we consider one of the finest Roses of its class. It is very free-flowering, commencing to bloom early in the season and continues to bloom profusely until late autumn. Color a soft, delicate pink, with a satin tinge; very fragrant.

Marshall P. Wilder. Flowers very large, perfectly double and of good substance; color bright cherry-red, shading to crimson. Plant a clean, healthy grower and a very free bloomer.

Mad. Plantier. Pure white, large, very double flowers; most profuse bloomer; perfectly hardy; suitable for cemetery and general planting. Blooms in June.

Paul Neyron. Flowers of immense size, often 5 inches in diameter. Color deep clear rose, very fresh and pretty; the plant is a strong, healthy grower, with clean, glossy foliage, and is one of the most prolific bloomers in the hybrid class, young plants in the nursery rows blooming almost without intermission from June to late October.

Ulrich Brunner. Flowers large and full, with exceedingly large shell-shaped petals. Color cherry-red. A splendid variety.

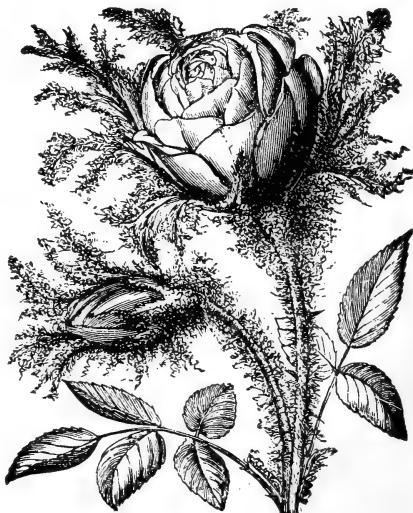
Victor Verdier. Brilliant rosy carmine, beautifully edged with purple; extra large, full flowers.

Moss Roses.

Captain Ingram. Habit vigorous, compact and bushy; flowers medium to large; color rich crimson, turning as the flowers mature to purple; nicely mossed, and a free bloomer. One of the most reliable of all Moss Roses.

Glory of Mosses. A magnificent Moss Rose; extra large and perfectly double; color deep rosy carmine, shaded purplish crimson; very mossy and fragrant; one of the finest.

Henry Martin. Rich, glossy pink, elegantly tinged with crimson; large, globular flowers, very full and sweet; finely mossed.

*Glory of Mosses.*

Luxembourg. In color bright crimson-scarlet; large, deep, well built up flowers, with long, thick moss; delightfully perfumed; very fine, and deservedly popular.

Perpetual White Moss. (Perpetual.) A true perpetual bloomer; one of the most mossy varieties; prettiest in bud; the flowers are of medium size and borne in large, handsome clusters; fragrant, but not very double; color pure white.

Variegated Moss. (New.) This Rose is a sport from either Capt. John Ingram or Henry Martin. A vigorous, compact bush; an immense bloomer; flowers large size; color a deep crimson, distinctly striped and dashed with white; buds very mossy. The most attractive Moss Rose we have; very hardy.



Climbing Roses.

Climbing Roses.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush, nearly white; very double flowers, in beautiful, large clusters. One of the most popular, and generally esteemed one of the best white climbers.

Crimson Rambler. (New.) From Japan. Plant is a vigorous grower and makes a charming pillar Rose. The flowers are grown in great pyramidal panicles, having 30 to sometimes 100 blooms. The blooms are from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, and remain in perfect condition a long time. The color is a fine, rich, glowing crimson. We think the Crimson Rambler will prove hardy in this latitude—a result greatly to be desired by lovers of flowers.

Empress of China. (New.) A new and very valuable perpetual-blooming climber. The color is dark red in the bud, and changes when the flowers open to a light red or pink.

Seven Sisters. A moderate grower. Flowers in large clusters; varies in color from white to crimson, sometimes shaded to dark red.

Queen of the Prairies. Bright, rosy red; large, compact; blooms in clusters. A very strong grower. One of the best of climbing Roses.

Yellow Rambler (Aglaia). New. It is believed to be a more valuable introduction than Crimson Rambler. It is the hardiest yellow Climbing Rose yet introduced, having stood 2 degrees below zero, and with some protection it can be grown anywhere. Blooms in large clusters; flowers very fragrant. Plant a vigorous grower.

Summer Roses.

Harrison's Yellow. Double, bright yellow; very showy.

Duke of Edinburgh. Strong grower; few thorns; an immense bloomer; flowers beautiful light pink. Valuable for its fine buds.

Cinnamon Rose. A dwarf Rose, growing about 15 inches high. Flowers very small, about an inch in diameter; color a bright red; blooms in great profusion; the bush is almost a solid mass of flowers when in bloom. Makes a beautiful hedge.

Formulae and Directions for Spraying, etc.

FORMULAS.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.

Copper sulphate	6 pounds
Quicklime	4 pounds
Water	40 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate by putting it in a bag of coarse cloth and hanging this in a vessel holding at least 4 gallons, so that it is just covered by water. Use an earthen or wooden vessel. Slake the lime in an equal amount of water. Then mix the two and add enough water to make 40 gallons. It is then ready for immediate use. For rots, molds, mildews and all fungous diseases.

AMMONIACAL COPPER CARBONATE.

Copper carbonate	1 ounce
Ammonia	enough to dissolve copper
Water	9 gallons

The copper carbonate is best dissolved in large bottles, where it will keep indefinitely, and it should be diluted with water as required. For same purpose as Bordeaux.

COPPER-SULPHATE SOLUTION.

Copper sulphate	1 pound
Water	15 gallons

Dissolve the copper sulphate in the water, when it is ready for use. *This should never be applied to foliage, but must be used before the buds break.* For peaches and nectarines use 25 gallons of water. For fungous diseases.

PARIS GREEN.

Paris green	1 pound
Water	250 gallons

If this mixture is to be used upon peach trees, 1 pound quicklime should be added. Repeated applications will injure most foliage, unless lime is added. *Paris green and Bordeaux can be applied together with perfect safety.* The action of neither is weakened, and the Paris green loses all caustic properties. For insects which chew.

LONDON PURPLE.

This is used in the same proportion as Paris green, but as it is more caustic, it should be applied with the lime, or with the Bordeaux mixture. Do not use it on peach or plum trees. For insects which chew.

HELLEBORE.

Fresh, white hellebore	1 ounce
Water	3 gallons

Apply when thoroughly mixed. For insects which chew.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

Hard Soap	1-2 pound
Boiling water	1 gallon
Kerosene	2 gallons

Dissolve the soap in the water, add the kerosene, and churn with a pump for 5 to 10 minutes. Dilute 10 to 15 times before applying. For insects which suck, cabbage worms, and all insects with soft bodies.

CAUTIONS.

Do not mix the copper preparations in iron or tin; always use wood, brass or earthen vessels. The valves, cylinder, piston, etc., of the pumps should also be of brass.

Do not add Paris green to ammonia containing compounds of sulphate of copper solution; always use lime or Bordeaux.

Never spray with arsenites while the trees are in blossom, as the bees will be poisoned; they are necessary to fertilize the flowers.

Never leave any of the poisons where children or animals of any kind can get hold of them. Label them distinctly, and put them away carefully as soon as through using them.

Study carefully the nature of the insect or disease, and select the remedy that is most likely to destroy it without danger of injuring the plants.

Do not spray with arsenites or copper compounds within three weeks of the time the sprayed portions are to be eaten. While there would be no danger of fatal effects resulting, it is best not to run any risk. Bordeaux mixture and other lime compounds should not be used upon rough or full-grown fruits, even as late as that time. Not only does the lime disfigure the fruit, but the amount of copper retained is large.

M. BUTTERFIELD, Lee's Summit, Mo.



A detailed black and white illustration of two apples. The apple in the background is a 'Mammoth Black Twig' variety, showing a smooth, dark skin with a few leaves attached to its stem. The apple in the foreground is a 'Star' variety, characterized by its large size and prominent, dark, wavy stripes over a lighter background. In the upper right corner, a five-pointed star is depicted with radiating lines, suggesting a bright or 'star' quality. The entire illustration is framed by a simple black border.

MAMMOTH
BLACK TWIG
INGRAM

LEE'S
SUMMIT
STAR
NURSERIES
M. BUTTERFIELD